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SOVIET BOYCOTTS REICH FOLLOWING BERLIN POLICE RAID

Policy of Economic Reprisal Put Into Effect by Moscow—Grain Exports Stop

TRADE MISSION CLOSED

Ultimatum Is Not Considered, but Demonstrators Parade in Streets of Moscow

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 12—Making his first extended public statement since resuming work, Mr. Rykov, president of the Supreme Economic Council emphasized the gravity of the Russo-German crisis created by the Berlin police attack on the Russian Trade Mission.

Mr. Rykov said: "Normal Russian commercial activity with Germany is impossible until we receive satisfaction and firm guaranties excluding the possibility of the future repetition of such cases. In the near future, unless satisfied, we will cut our commercial relations with Germany to a minimum, or they may become impossible. Such a change in our economic relations cannot help but affect our political relations."

Mr. Rykov minimized the significance of the recent Trotzky-Zinovieff attacks on Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor government, which he called polemics between the Second and Third Internationals, adding, "The relations of the two governments and especially the work of the London conference will not be determined by such polemics. We hope for a lasting agreement with the government in power."

Leonid Krassin, Minister of Foreign Trade, discussed the German crisis, listing the following measures of economic reprisal already taken by the Russian Government, the closing of the trade mission and the cutting down of Russian commercial activities in Germany, non-participation at the Cologne fair and the Leipzig fur auction, diminishing grain exports and the stoppage of freights to German ports. Workers' meetings throughout Russia voice the protest against the German action.

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—Anti-German demonstrations were held throughout Russia yesterday. Workmen, students and Government employees paraded the streets of Moscow carrying flaming banners bearing the legends: "Don't play with fire, Mr. Stresemann"; "The time of Brest-Litovsk has already passed—down with the German Social democracy," and "hands off the Soviet Mission. Long live the revolution."

Groups of demonstrants marched toward the German Embassy singing revolutionary songs and shouting protests against the recent German raid on the Soviet Trade Mission in Berlin. The crowds were prevented from approaching the Embassy closely by a mounted detachment of troops, and despite the charged atmosphere full order was maintained.

While these events were proceeding, a number of the leading Soviet officials gathered in front of the Foreign Office for the unveiling of the monument to Vaslav Vorovsky, Soviet envoy assassinated in Switzerland.

George Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinoff, Karl Radek, and Leonid Krassin paid tribute to the envoy. Mr. Radek, voicing the sentiments of the Government, said Russia now was passing through a period similar to last year, when Lord Curzon, then British Foreign Secretary, presented his famous ultimatum, which was followed by Vorovsky's assassination.

Today's demonstrations, however, were evidence that Russia was growing stronger. Mr. Radek made it clear that Russia did not intend to serve an ultimatum on Germany in consequence of the Berlin raid, as Germany was not considered a serious adversary and it was believed the Berlin Government would soon be brought to realize by its own people the importance of friendly relations with its nearest powerful neighbor.

BOMBAY ARRESTS 700 PATHANS IN ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH DACOITY

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, May 12—Pathan terrorism has lately assumed a serious aspect in Bombay, where highway robberies by armed dacoities have become frequent in the outskirts of the city. Drastic action to deal with the menace was taken by the police last night in the shape of a raid on the Pathan colony in the heart of the city.

The area was surrounded by a police cordon, and 700 Pathans were arrested and marched to police stations under armed escorts. The surprise was complete, and practically no resistance was offered, although some Pathans possessed revolvers. After credentials have been examined about 90 of those will be deported. The recent murder of a constable in broad daylight by a Pathan is understood to have precipitated the police action.

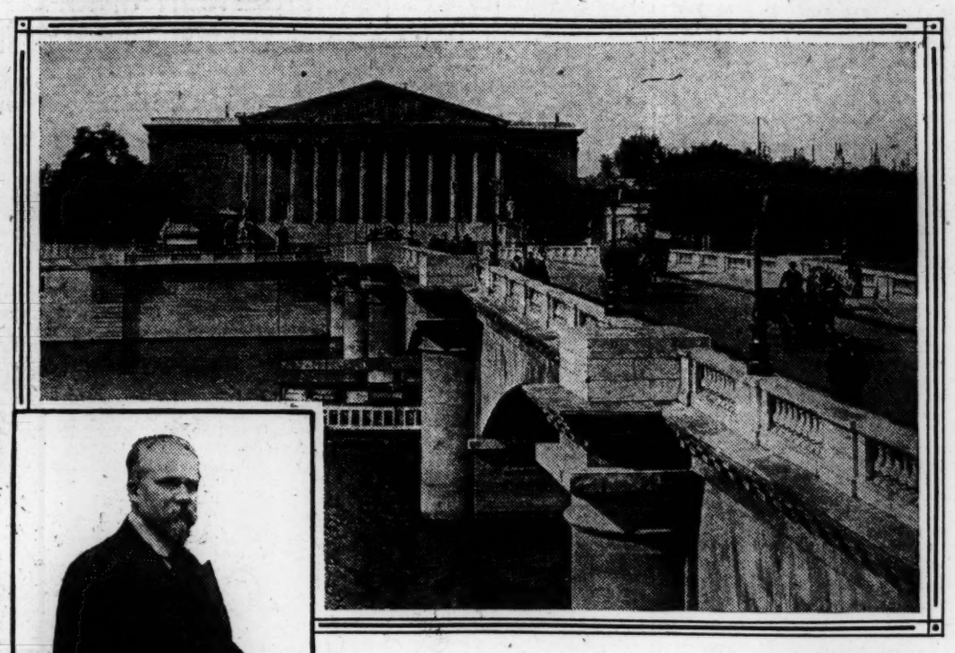
The Pathans, who are accustomed to regard manual work as derogatory, come from the Punjab frontier, and are generally employed by landlords in Bombay as caretakers of houses.

FARMERS IN AUSTRALIA TO UNITE

By Special Cable

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 12—At a conference of State Ministers of Agriculture, agricultural experts decided to assist primary producers to form an organization to help in the marketing of products.

Prominent Figures in French Elections and the Chamber



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Reading From Left to Right: Aristide Briand, Who May Be Called Upon to Form a Government; Prince Joachim Murat, Royalist Leader, Defeated; the Chamber of Deputies; Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber, Re-Elected; Raymond Poincare, Who Was Re-Elected, But Whose Government Was Defeated.

HONORS CONFERRED ON U. S. AVIATORS

Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey to Cross Atlantic and Lead Home Trip

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Maj. Frederick L. Martin and his mechanic, Staff Sergt. Alva L. Harvey, will be ordered to Washington direct from Port Moller, Alaska, where they arrived safely after their airplane had been wrecked and they had been missing for 11 days in the wilds of Alaska.

The two aviators will be assigned to duty in the army air service headquarters, temporarily, but their names will be kept on the list of the around-the-world flyers in compliment to the men and in recognition of the hardships they have endured in valiantly attempting to lead the squadron in the globe-encircling flight.

The plans of the air service also will permit Major Martin to keep the designation of commanding officer of the flight, Lieutenant Smith's title being that of acting officer in charge.

It is intended to send Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey across the Atlantic in time to greet the fliers and lead them on the way home from Europe, in that way giving the commander the post of honor which he lost by misfortune in Alaska.

Meanwhile the three other planes will continue their way around in command of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, senior officer in the absence of Major Martin.

French Airman at Saigon

PARIS, May 12—Lieutenant Pelletier Doisy, flying from Paris to Tokyo, arrived at Saigon, Cochin-China, at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Bangkok, Siam (425 miles), which he left at 7:15 a. m., says a telegram received today.

UNIVERSITY UNION NAMES DIRECTORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The new directors of the Paris and London branches of the American University Union in Europe have just been announced.

Dr. Charles M. Gayley professor of English at the University of California, for the British division with headquarters in London, and Dr. Henry C. Lancaster professor of French literature at Johns Hopkins University for the Continental division in Paris.

The Union, supported by 54 American colleges and universities, serves as a rendezvous and center of information for students and professors from the United States in Europe. Last year more than 3000 American students in France registered.

The Union is well connected both in London and in Paris. Frank B. Kellogg, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and the two previous ambassadors, George Harvey and John W. Davis, are patrons of the British branch, as well as H. A. L. Fisher, formerly president of the British Board of Education. In France, the patrons include President Millerand and Myron T. Herrick Ambassador from the United States.

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DR. BUTLER CALLED NULLIFIER OF PROHIBITION BY GOV. PINCHOT

Secretary Mellon Also Attacked at Methodist Men's Convention—Senator Fess Urges World Court

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12—Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio, speaking before 3000 persons at the Methodist Men's Convention here yesterday, aroused the delegates to a high pitch of enthusiasm, the former attacking the attitude of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, toward the prohibition law, and the latter urging immediate entry of the United States into the World Court.

Governor Pinchot assailed Dr. Butler as a nullifier of the prohibition law and Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon as an open defender of its violation. "The secretary has publicly defended conditions which our whole people know to be scandalous in the extreme," Governor Pinchot said. "He has publicly denounced the proposal to let in the light on the federal enforcement service."

Declaring law enforcement to be the greatest moral issue now before the American people, Governor Pinchot asserted that it was time for the moral forces of America to attack the foes of the prohibition law. The federal enforcement service had failed, he said; it should be taken out of politics and the law enforced through the liquor permit system.

"The failure of the enforcement service is sometimes claimed to mean that the eighteenth amendment has failed," Governor Pinchot continued. "It means nothing of the sort. . . . The law has not failed, Nicholas

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

TWO GO TO JAIL IN VACCINATION CASE

Hartford Parents Who Decline to Have Children Inoculated Refuse to Pay Fine

HARTFORD, Conn., May 12 (Special)—Rather than pay a fine of $5 each imposed on them for alleged violation of the state vaccination law, by refusing to have their children vaccinated, James G. Brown and his wife, Clara Y. Brown, went to jail here today.

This case, like that of Henry Ahlgren of Avon, who was found guilty and fined for "neglecting and failing to cause" his daughter, eight years old, to attend school, by refusing to have her vaccinated, will be taken to the Superior Court on an appeal.

The question was raised in the Brown case as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Brown should lawfully have been tried under the vaccination law. The Hartford Board of Education, which was mainly responsible for the prosecution, had considered the Brown case at the recent hearing granted at Mrs. Brown's request strictly from the school attendance standpoint.

Not Acceptible to Him

It was admitted in court by Dr. C. F. Botsford, local superintendent of health, that the Brown children had offered certificates of exemptions signed by physicians, but they were not acceptable to him, he said, asserting to the court that the vaccination law leaves the question of the acceptability of a physician with the local health officer.

At this point, Judge Alexander W. Creedon asked Dr. Botsford if the physicians who had signed the certificates of exemption for the Brown children were not acceptable to him because they were antivaccinationists and he later admitted that they were unacceptable for this reason.

Mrs. Brown told the court that she had taken her children to six allopathic physicians and that no two of them were agreed as to her children's condition. Explaining her unwillingness to have her children examined by physicians named by the board of education, Mrs. Brown claimed she has the right under the Constitution to choose what physician she shall employ. As to the question of acceptability of a physician, Mrs. Brown asserted that neither Dr. Botsford nor anyone else is competent to judge who is a competent physician.

Law Declared Complied With

Paul J. Ziglatzki, president of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, Inc., who was permited by the court to speak on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, said they had compiled with the law in every particular; that they had offered four certificates of exemption duly signed by legally licensed physicians, and contended that neither the certificates nor the doctors who signed them "can be arbitrarily ruled against by the school doctor, health officer, boards of education, or the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

HUNGARY REJECTS PRESENT STATUS

Count Apponyi Stigmatizes It as Unnatural

By Special Cable

VIENNA, May 12—Count Albert Apponyi, who is perhaps Hungary's most famous statesman, was interviewed here today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

On the question of Hungary's joining the Little Entente, Hungary's prospects under the new international financial management and its position toward the League of Nations are the principal subjects discussed. Regarding the Little Entente, I gathered, such a future step as joining that body would not be opposed if certain neighboring states would modify their attitude toward Hungary. Count Apponyi said, however, that Hungary would never be reconciled to the present situation, which, geographically, ethnographically, and historically was at least unnatural.

The Count viewed the new financial operations in Hungary hopefully and welcomes the fact that an American is in charge, adding that much depends on Hungary's own efforts. He added that he purposely refrained from raising the League issue in his American lectures. He said he would rejoice to see the day when America was a member of the League; America was needed at Europe's council tables. He intimated that the League's stock was rising in Hungary, and stated that he had faith in the theories behind the League.

STATE DRY FORCES FAVOR DALLINGER

Leader of Women's Committee Quotes Prohibition Record of Candidate for U. S. Senate

That the candidacy of Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), member of Congress, of Cambridge, Mass., for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate to succeed David I. Walsh (D.) of Fitchburg, will have the unqualified support of the strong dry forces of the State became apparent today. One thing is certain—Mr. Dallinger will have the backing of the dry women. Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, today issued a statement indorsing the Cambridge representative as "the only candidate now running for the Senate who has proved himself an out-and-out prohibitionist."

This action by the women's committee is seen by those in close touch with the situation as a forerunner of an indorsement by the league itself. It has been reported that the league was withholding its support of Mr. Dallinger because of the candidacy of Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who, although he opposed the Eighteenth Amendment itself, favored enforcement, once it was adopted, by supporting the Vol-

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

World News in Brief

New York—Ralph Evans, who has been sweeping hallways in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the last five years at $16 a week, quit his job when a lawyer told him that a brother in England had left him $50,000.

San Francisco (AP)—Among the largest conventions to be held here this year is expected to be the tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Engineers, to convene June 11 to 14. Delegates from every state and from all American possessions are expected.

Geneva, N. Y.—After serving on the Hobart College, Faculty for 40 years without a break, Dr. William Pitt Durfee, dean, will have a leave of absence for the academic years 1924-25, it is announced. Dr. Milton Haight Turk will be acting dean.

Washington—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce appeals to the Nation's coal consumers to prevent a coal shortage by laying in coal supplies during the summer. He urges industries to purchase their stocks during the slack coal season to prevent congestion on the railroads during the fall.

Rome—Lieutenant Locatelli, the Italian flying ace, who is to be a member of the Amundsen Aerial Expedition to the north pole this summer, came to Rome yesterday from Pida, where the planes for the flight are being constructed to receive his final directions from the director of aeronautics.

London—A Tangier dispatch to the Daily Mail says it is reported that the Riffs led by Abd El Krim have taken an important Spanish position near the Kert River. The Spaniards are said to have abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Denver, Colo.—The Association of Operative Millers will hold its twenty-ninth annual convention in Denver during the week of June 2 to 7. Membership in the association includes representatives from all parts of the United States, Canada and England, and even China and Japan. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of 1000 millers and their families.

Washington — President Coolidge would be authorized to call a conference here of all nations signing the Versailles Treaty for the purpose of revising it in accordance with the 14 points to which the Central Powers agreed, under a resolution of Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, the only Socialist in Congress.

Chicago—With the grant of $26,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation to the American Library Association for a study in adult education and other library data, headquarters here believes that the step about to be undertaken will have a pronounced influence on the future development of American libraries and their service as educational centers.

JUNKERS RATTLE IMPERIAL SABER

Uniforms and Pickelhauben at Great German Conclave

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 12—The biggest demonstration of the Nationalists staged since the beginning of their movement, and the first of its kind held in the strongly Democratic Republican state of Prussia, took place on Saturday and Sunday in Halle—the industrial center of the middle German mining district and one of the strongholds of radical workmen.

The entire town was decorated by the Nationalists in black, white and red colors. Hundreds of ex-officers and thousands of men of the old army appeared in the blue and red imperial uniforms, with piked helmets, rattling sabers and wearing dozens of orders. Fifty thousand were present, according to the Liberal papers; more than 100,000, according to the pan-German news sources.

The Nationalists paraded before the elite German war generals and admirals, headed by General Ludendorff, in the presence of whom even such celebrities as Prince Oscar, son of the Kaiser, Admiral Scheer, General von Einem, and General von Heeringen, took a back sat. Three thousand banners were carried and not a single one belonging to the republic among them.

In the meantime the police had intrenched itself against the Communists who tried to enter the town in small groups to participate in the "workmen's day" which they had called for Sunday. In one of the ensuing scrimmages more than 10 casualties were reported, several of which were fatal. Three thousand Communists were kept locked in the trade unions building for more than 12 hours, while the Nationalists paraded outside.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on this, declares it was not so much the Communists but the German Republic which "lost the battle" yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN HAVE REACHED PERTH

By Special Cable

PERTH, W. Aust., May 12—Wing Commander Goble arrived here on Sunday after a rough trip from Carnarvon, where a week's delay occurred owing to engine trouble. A new engine was installed.

The Government is sending a destroyer from Adelaide to escort the airmen across the great Australian bight, where the engine may require nursing, as it has undergone severe strain.

ANGORA BIDS FOR GREEK AMITY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 12—The declarations of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, denying assertions that have been made concerning the imminent abolition of the Patriarchate, or restricting its authority, are commented on satisfactorily and are construed as being indicative of Angora's disposition to respect treaties and its eagerness to establish normal relations with Greece.

FRENCH DRIVE M. POINCARÉ FROM OFFICE

As Result of Elections Royalists and Militants Are Severely Defeated

SOCIALISTS GAIN

Defeat of National Bloc May Cause Resignation of President Millerand

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Returns from the parliamentary elections early today showed tremendous gains for the parties of the Left, with corresponding heavy losses for the Bloc National.

The final figures, lacking those for 16 seats, as given officially at the Foreign Office, show the following elected:

Conservatives	19
Bloc National	208
Radicals	186
Republican Socialists	20
Socialists	111
Communists	24
Total	568

These figures indicate that the Chamber will be divided as follows:

Opposition	341
Poincaré parties	227
Opposition majority	114

The Government claims that 49 out of the 186 radicals elected are dissident and will vote with the Government in matters of foreign policy. Even if this is correct, however, the Government still will remain in the minority.

The radical party of the former Premier, Joseph Caillaux, and Edouard Herriot, which was defeated by the Bloc National four years ago, again becomes the strongest group in the Chamber, with 186 votes, while the Socialists, whose greatest strength in preceding years was 101 in 1914, will number 111 in the new Chamber.

The Communists will have at least 24 seats, making the entire strength of the Extreme Left of the Chamber 135.

As the returns came in, political observers pointed out that a swing in the balance of the Chamber, bringing into power a "Premier of the Left" might affect the tenure of office of President Millerand, who was a great proponent of the Bloc National in 1919, and its first premier.

Faced with the constitutional obligation of countersigning legislation, those claiming to be in his confidence declared, he would prefer to resign rather than become a "rubber stamp" for a majority with which he was not in sympathy. In this eventuality election of a new chief of state by the Senate and Chamber would be necessitated.

One outstanding result already visible is that war records are no longer a preponderant factor in French politics. Former Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, who was banished during the war for five years, is returned to the Chamber, carrying his ticket with him, while General de Castelnau, victor of Grand Couronne and the savior of Nancy in 1914, was beaten.

Prominent Communist Elected

André Marty, the Communist imprisoned for surrendering his ship to the Bolshevists in the Black Sea, is elected for Seine et Oise, while Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, was also returned. Longuet will be remembered for his lecture tour in the United States in 1922. André Lefevre, former Minister of War, one of those who has warned against the renascence of German revenge; Prince Joachim Murat, descendant of the King of Naples, and Gaston Vidal, former under-secretary for physical education, were among the other prominent persons defeated, while the former ministers, M. Reibel and M. Colrat, and M. Franklin-Bouillon, negotiator of the Angora Treaty, were successful.

Of the Poincaré Cabinet, the "Ruhr Ministers" André Maginot and Jules le Trocquer were returned, as were M. Lefebvre du Prey, Minister of Justice; and Louis Marin, Minister of Liberated Regions. Raoul Peret, president of the Chamber also was re-elected. Leon Daudet, the Royalist leader, was defeated.

M. Daudet Defeated

Marcel Cachin, the Communist leader, was successful. Commandant Brocard, leader of France's most famous aerial squadron, in which Captain George Guynemer and Lieutenant Jean Navarre starred during the war was elected for Paris, and Sadi Lecointe, another flifying ace, was defeated. The former Premiers, M. Painleve and M. Leygues, were among those re-elected.

M. D'Aubigny, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, was defeated along with his former chief, Charles de Lasteyrie; Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture under Clemenceau, was elected. Other well known deputies re-elected were Andrew Fallieres, son of the former President; Louis Klotz, former Finance Minister, and Louis Dubois, former president of the Reparation Commission.

An analysis of the official figures shows that if the dissident radicals who supported M. Poincaré in the preceding Chamber continue to vote for him, he will have about 276 votes out of the total of 584, the full membership of the Chamber, while the opposition would muster 292, with 16 seats yet to be allotted.

Experts in parliamentary affairs express the opinion that the 49 dissident Radicals will find it necessary to join the other Radicals in the organiza-

tion of the Chamber, with the result that the Bloc of the left will be increased to 341. Persons close to the Premier say there is no doubt that his fastidious loyalty to the traditional constitutional procedure will lead him to retire.

The President, it is predicted, will make good his threat to resign if the national bloc were defeated.

Aristide Briand Practically Carried His Whole List Into Chamber of Deputies

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 12—It will not be until tonight that absolutely definite figures of the results of the election can be given. Owing to the complicated system it is impossible to state that a candidate is elected because he has a majority or defeated because he has a minority of the vote. But if precise data cannot yet be furnished, it is clear that the elections show a considerable movement toward the Left. The position of the Bloc National upon which Raymond Poincaré relies is much weaker. In Paris the Bloc National held its own, but evidently some southern departments have gone over to the Radicals or the Bloc des Gauches. In the eastern departments the Bloc National is strong, and in the north there appears little change. Individuals who have occupied conspicuous places have, subject to the arithmetic process of proportional representation which may possibly save them, fallen including André Tardieu, who fought M. Poincaré throughout the lifetime of the last Parliament. In Seine-et-Oise the fight was particularly fierce. The Bloc National obtains six seats out of 12, the Communists three, and the Franklin Bouillon list two. The Communists have increased their strength generally. Charles de Lasteyrie is reported beaten and M. Maunoury, a former Minister, is also defeated.

Caillaux Radicals Win

In the Sarthe department, Caillaux Radicals have won heavily. M. Maginot, War Minister, and Louis Marin, Minister of Liberated Regions, are in, so is Jean Fably, Colonial Minister. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, is successful as is M. Painlevé, while Leon Daudet is defeated. André Lefebvre, a former War Minister, who prophesies another war within a short time, was rejected. Aristide Briand carried practically his whole list into the Chamber. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, leader of the Bloc des Gauches, is returned with all his candidates. M. Marty, the ex-naval officer, leader of the Black Sea revolt, who was released sometime ago from prison, after he had been elected by popular vote to various posts many times, was successful. Raoul Peret, president of the Chamber, is elected.

For the present the results are unofficial, but in the course of the day they are likely to be confirmed. Obviously the most important matter is whether M. Poincaré can find a sufficient majority in view of the evidently growing desire of the country for a more conciliatory policy. That cannot be ascertained until the exact position of the parties is shown, and even then it may take a little time in the Chamber itself for the majority to find itself. The Socialists and Radicals who worked together for election purposes can hardly continue their alliance.

Communists Do Fairly Well

The Communists, who appear to have done fairly well, cannot be counted upon in any sense. In the Bloc National there are radicals who would not go over to the Opposition.

In any event nothing will interfere with the meeting arranged between M. Poincaré and Ramsay MacDonald on May 19. The announcement of this meeting undoubtedly created a favorable impression in the country, where it is really hoped that the long struggle will be brought to an end. Whatever else the elections denote, they denote a wish for peace. The greatest interest was taken in these elections, far more so than in 1919. It is computed that in Paris well over 85 per cent of the voters went to the polls. In the provinces also an exceptionally heavy poll was taken. M. Poincaré cast his vote and large crowds greeted him. President Millerand and his son Jean walked from the Elysée to cast their ballots. On both sides feeling ran high. It was foreign affairs which most influenced the voting and the election therefore is exceedingly momentous, in that it must serve to change in some measure French external policy.

Sir Robert Borden Mentioned for Post

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, May 12

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, former Prime Minister of Canada, is now mentioned as British representative upon the Ulster Boundary Commission, and the Northern Whig published in Belfast claims today to have heard that he has provisionally accepted this responsible post.

No confirmation of this report is available here, however, in official circles.

Tonight at the Pops

TUFTS COLLEGE NIGHT

Coronation March from "The Prophet" .....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Light Cavalry"....Suppé
Fantasia, "Pagliacci"....Leoncavallo
Songs
"Finlandia" .....Sibelius
Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," Wagner
Lilt from Suite "College Life" (new), L. R. Lewis '87
Songs
Ballet Suite, "Coppelia,"
(a) Valse; (b) Czardas....Delibes
Waltz, "The Sirens".....Waldteufel
March, "Semper Fidelis".....Sousa

EVENTS TONIGHT

Orchid exhibition of American Orchid Society, free to public, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Women's City Club of Boston: Annual meeting, Unity Hall, 7 Park Square, 7:45.

Pianoforte Teachers' Society: Meeting, 82 Chestnut Street, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Marion Dermon, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Method Social Union: Meeting, Ford Hall, 6.

Community Church of Boston: Annual meeting, 8 Joy Street, 7:15.

Boston University School of Religious Education: "Junior Week" outing at Pine Banks, Malden.

Harvard Republican Club: Address by Eliot Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, Harvard Union, 7.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Annual meeting, 57A Chestnut Street.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Lecture on "Zoning and City Planning" by Arthur A. Shurtleff, 525 Boylston Street, 8.

Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston: Public meeting, address by the Rev. Daniel A. Poling of New York, president of World's Christian Endeavor, Park Street Church, 7:30.

Theaters

Copley—Acts from "Candida," "Disraeli" and "The Truth About Blayds," 8:15.
Plymouth—Mrs. Fiske in "Helena's Boys," 8:20.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Selwyn—Thurston, 8:15.
St. James—"In Love with Love," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Miami."
Park—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"With Allenby in Palestine," talk by Lowell Thomas, 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Opening of annual meeting, 585 Boylston Street, 10:15.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, Roger W. Babson will tell "Where Business Is Best," Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Art Exhibitions

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard; etchings by Sears Gallagher.
Robert C. Vose Gallery—Paintings of ships by Paul Farnham.
Casson Gallery—Modern American paintings; etchings by Chauncey F. Ryder.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquatints in color by Beatrice S. Levy.
Doll & Richards—Water colors and pastel portraits by Rosina Emmet Sherwood.
Copley Gallery—Portraits of Indians by Rebecca Shepard Smith.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Decorated furniture by Ruth L. Page.
Concord Art Center—Spring show.

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures

CAPITOL BROADWAY AT 51st STREET
THE FRED NIBLO PRODUCTION OF
Thy Name Is Woman
With RAMON NOVARRO and BARBARA LA MARR

HARVARD OVERSEERS IN TWO-DAY MEETING

The Harvard board of overseers opened its special two-day meeting at University Hall, Cambridge, this morning. Addresses were made by Prof. J. L. Lowes, who will succeed Charles H. Haskins as dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory.

Luncheon at the Harvard Union was followed by visits to Fogg Art Museum and the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture in order to acquaint the overseers with the needs of these departments. Late in the afternoon the board will call upon Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university, at his home on Frech Pond Parkway.

CHICAGOAN RETAINS HOUSE SEAT

WASHINGTON, May 12—The right of James R. Buckley (D.), of Chicago, to retain his seat as a Representative from the Sixth Illinois District was upheld today by a House committee which investigated charges of irregularities in connection with his election.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow

WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club talks. 1:01, "Financial Reports." 1, music. 4:10, talk on "Hollywood." 4:20, music. 5, "The Day in Finance." 6:30, dinner concert. 7:30, baseball scores. 7:55, "Explaining Some Tricks." 8, orchestra.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—12, music. 12:45 and 6:30, markets; police reports. 7, Amrad Big Brother Club. 7:30, "Africa, From Cape Town to the Congo"; concert. "The American Bison as He Is Today"; Babson's weekly business report.

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MOTHER'S SUNDAY FOUNDER OBJECTS

Declares Florists and Organizations Have No Legal Right to Profit by Observance

Emphatic exception was taken today by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, originator of the idea of a national celebration of Mother's Day, to the "profiteering" of florists, confectioners and certain philanthropic organizations in unscrupulously seizing upon the prestige given the observance by a group of hard working, unsalaried workers. Miss Jarvis thought that if florists would charge $35 instead of 35 cents—as they did Saturday and yesterday—for carnations or other single flowers the price would become so truly prohibitive that the first necessary blow to a termination of such commercialism would thus be dealt.

The emblem of the Mother's Day International Association is a button bearing the title of the organization. Perhaps it is not known widely that the association, located in Philadelphia, is a formal organization with annual dues, and that, instead of merely the celebration of a sentimental idea, it stands for substantial welfare work of various knids throughout the world, based upon a formal plan which is the result of its own long research.

It is the adoption of the sentiment as a means of securing commercial gain to which Miss Jarvis objected. No individual or organiation ever has been authoried by the association to solicit funds for its maintainance or the furtherance of its work. None of the money which outside organizations have acquired in drives made by their "Mother's Day" committees ever has accrued to the Mother's Day International Association.

Miss Jarvis did not agree that it is legitimate for any organization, however widely recognized and approved, to secure money for its own work by appealing to the public sentiment attached to Mother's Day. The idea has been promoted and circulated by a group of hard working, unpaid individuals who now are compelled to remain quiescent while they watch the results of their labor turned to commercial gain by persons and organizations whom they declare have neither moral nor legal right to do so.

Miss Jarvis further pointed out that funds were insufficient this year to make practical the requesting of mayors and governors to issue the Mother's Day Proclamation as has been done in other years. The only official appeal made was to the President of United States. When the Association curtailed its expenditures thus drastically to conserve its small resources, she declared it deplorable that organizations foreign to the origin of the idea contrive to secure gain from it.

Miss Jarvis laid a large part of the encroachment by several philanthropic organizations to their political affiliations, to the ease with which those who are in favor with political powers are able to secure the permissions necessary to raise funds under the head of "Mother's Day Committees" and the like. She added:

I make this protest because no individuals or organizations in the world outside our Association have either moral or legal right to use the name, the emblem or the special features of Mother's Day in any way.

We have no means of stopping the progress of this unscrupulous practice except by appealing to the public sense of fair dealing. We are unable to fight through the courts. We are unable to fight the political entrenchments of those who are taking advantage of our idea. But I hope the attention of the public may be directed to the injustice of having unselfish service taken advantage of.

Our association will do a work for mothers, in the name of Mother's Day, which will be unexcelled when it has sufficient money with which to do that work. In the meantime, I implore the public to refrain from supporting in any way the illegal use of our sacred and beautiful thought.

MANITOBA TO SELL ELEVATORS

WINNIPEG, Man., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Provincial Government has decided to sell or lease the entire Government grain elevator system, consisting of 122 elevators, with a capacity of 3,750,000 bushels, and about equally divided in location between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. The capital investment of the Province in the elevators, according to a computation made in 1922, is $1,315,384. An appraisal also made in that year set the value at $933,606. The system at present is operated under lease by the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

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FRANKLIN UNION EXPANSION SOUGHT

Foundation Officers Discuss Starting of Day Courses in Vocational Training

Enlargement of the policy of Franklin Union by the introduction of day courses in vocational training was discussed at the annual meeting of the Franklin Foundation held this morning in the office of the president, Nathan Matthews Jr., in the Tremont Building. Acknowledged to be a need, definite action was deferred to a later meeting with the hope that such day classes will be offered next fall, in addition to the evening classes.

Mr. Matthews was re-elected president. The other officers also were re-elected as follows: John A. Sullivan, vice-president; the Rev. Charles E. Park, secretary and James J. Storrow, treasurer.

In submitting his report as director, Walter B. Russell said in part:

"Franklin Union is one of the few institutions built and equipped solely for adult instruction. No institution has ever faced a more definite call for specific Day instruction than Franklin Union now faces. The needs for such Day training are urgent. Modern youth does not see the inside, nor as a rule, know anything of practical industry until he is plunged into what, to him, is an unknown world. Industry is constantly taking on more of an engineering aspect, with endless diversities and more exacting requirements. The untrained man will soon find himself out of the race. Pre-war conditions of employment are returning, and men are no wbeing hired on a basis of skill and achievement.

Moreover, there are at present almost no facilities for thorough training, except the four-year engineering courses, which, on account of time and expense, involved, are out of the reach of the majority of adult workers. Tardily half a dozen cities in the United States have any day vocational instruction for adults. This city has only one endowed school fitting for productive industry with one and two-year courses, in spits of the fact that Boston is the greatest educational center of the world.

Franklin Union stands ready and equipped to provide further day vocational instruction for men 17 years of age and over, who cannot attend college and university, but who should be fitted to enter industry, and should be provided with a background which will enable them to advance later. The lack of endowment is the only serious obstacle to be surmounted. The call for funds for the day courses is to meet a distinctly modern exigency. The need is not only recent but increasingly serious. The type of training required is different from that which has long been familiar to New England educators and philanthropists. Thoughtful students of education and of industrial conditions predict a rapid development of this type of instruction, which will ultimately occupy an important place as a constructive force in the community.

SUGAR PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, May 12—The Federal Sugar Co. has reduced refined sugar 10 points to 7.30 cents.

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TICKET EXTENSION BILL HAS HEARING

Utilities Board at Outset Says Commuters Have Not Been Paying Their Share

At the outset of the hearing today in the State House before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, David A. Ellis, acting chairman in the absence of Henry C. Attwill, chairman, declared that the commission was agreed that the commuters on the different railroads serving Boston had not paid their proper proportion of the cost of service and that because of this the board had awarded the 20 per cent increase in cost of the 12-ride commutation tickets.

The hearing today was on the bill passed by the Legislature providing that the department report to the Legislature not later than May 15 as to whether the effectiveness of the so-called monthly commutation tickets should be extended from 30 to 35 days. As the tickets now operate, workingmen who are the bulk of the purchasers of such tickets buy 60-ride tickets and use but 50 or 52 coupons because of the Sundays in the month.

The railroads were represented before the Department of Public Utilities today by their general passenger agents. W. A. Barrows for the Boston & Albany and Fred E. Grant for the Boston & Maine, made extended arguments in their efforts to prove to the department that the roads needed every additional cent of revenue they could collect.

John A. Kelleher, a representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts from Stoughton, filer of the original bill asking for the inquiry by the department on the advisability of extending the use of the tickets for five days that the unused coupons might be uttered, spoke to his bill and insisted that the men who used such tickets were largely workingmen and they could ill afford to lose the benefits of these unused rides each month.

William H. McCarthy of Worcester, Edward Kelley of Worcester and Maurice Greaney of Whitman, Representatives in the General Court, all spoke in favor of the extension of the life of these monthly tickets by five days.

General Passenger Agent Grant of the Boston & Maine said that the roads had given the traveling public generous treatment and that the ticket forms in use today had been sanctioned by previous railroad commissions.

Mr. Grant said that there was nothing in present conditions to warrant any change being made in the present form of the monthly commutation tickets. He insisted that the roads gave the purchasers of these tickets a very good bargain and that they should not expect to get any greater advantage than they are now allowed on such cut-rate fares.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; strong east winds.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; strong easterly winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday; strong easterly winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Generally fair, but with possibility of showers Wednesday or Thursday; normal temperature.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	52	Los Angeles	56
Atlantic City	54	Memphis	54
Boston	42	Montreal	48
Buffalo	46	Nantucket	46
Calgary	36	New Orleans	62
Charleston	58	New York	49
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	54
Denver	44	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	44	Portland, Me.	44
Eastport	42	Portland, Ore.	54
Galveston	62	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	62	St. Louis	56
Helena	46	St. Paul	54
Jacksonville	58	Washington	48
Kansas City	50		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:46 p. m.; Tuesday 6:04 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

METHODISTS READY TO GREET FRATERNAL DELEGATES TONIGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, May 12 (Special)—Fraternal delegates representing the Presbyterian Church, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Reformed Episcopal Church, will be received by the Methodist General Conference tonight. Dr. Robert E. Speer, president, and Dr. Charles S. McFarland, general secretary, will represent the Federal Council. The official committees are meeting this afternoon. At the educational center, G. A. R. hall, the Board of Education for Negroes is presenting its work by pictures and addresses. Women's missionary work is being described and demonstrated at the mission center in the First Congregational Church.

The Claflin University sextet will sing a group of Negro songs tonight in the exhibit hall at 7 p. m. to which both public and delegates are invited.

New York—The names of General Amos A. Fries, chief of the United States chemical warfare service, and Francis P. Garvan, former alien property custodian, have been added to the honor roll of the Chemista Club of New York, the American Chemical Society announces.

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GERMANY FAVORS GOLD BANK PLAN

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks Talks of Reich Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The plan for the gold bank for Germany, included in the report of the Dawes committee, followed very closely a plan previously drafted by the German Government, even to the extent of putting its control in the hands of a board of foreigners, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, said in a lecture on "The Work of the Expert Committees," yesterday. Dr. Jenks returned here on May 2, after the winter in Germany and France.

While affirming his belief that Germany should pay as much as she could, and condemning efforts at evasion, Dr. Jenks asserted that really sincere efforts were being made by the German Government to restore its finances before the experts' committee was appointed.

Dr. Jenks declared that the question of payment by Germany hinged not only on how much she could and ought to pay, but on how little the Allies can get along with. He believed, he said, that the Allies should get all they could out of Germany. Contrary to some ideas, however, he said he found many Germans quite aware of their responsibility.

"One of the most influential Germans said to me," he added, "that he realized Germany must take into account France's needs. He felt that France was in bad shape financially and needed help, and that this help should come from Germany."

The stories of Germans visiting other countries and living on a lavish scale, said Dr. Jenks, are unfortunately true. But these Germans, he said were relatively few in number. The great bulk of the people were staying at home and living very frugally. Although some who had speculated in money had made fortunes, the bulk of German business was ruined by the currency depreciation.

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CONGRESS REFUSES COOLIDGE ALLIANCE

Cross Purposes Expected to Result in Ending Session With Little Accomplished

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—The program of the Administration and that of the Congress touch at very few points. As the sixty-eighth session nears its close and the time for holding the national conventions approaches, the situation is becoming more acute, but the remarkable thing is that Mr. Coolidge's candidacy seems to be as impervious to this as to other circumstances which ordinarily would be inimical.

Congress faces adjournment with the onus of having accomplished almost nothing of a constructive character. What is now on its books of achieved legislation is almost wholly of a character disapproved by the President and unlikely to gain his signature. While there is some hostility against the President because of this attitude it is not as acute as might be expected. It does not measure nearly to the magnitude of that against Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, nor to that against Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. In fact the President5s failure to agree with Congress is laid in part to those members of his Cabinet. No regular member has anything openly to say against Mr. Coolidge. All recognize the inevitability of his nomination.

The Republican insurgents are of course less guarded. They may, before long, be supporting another candidate. At any rate, they are pushing their own brand of legislation regardless of party lines, getting help where they may—usually from the Democrats—and paying no heed to the straits in which the party may find itself because of their attitude.

Mr. Coolidge is not the leader of his party so far as Congress is concerned, although he is the titular and popular leader. Apparently neither he nor Congress has any expectation of getting together. Each will go before the country in the campaign to prove responsibility for what has been done and to disprove the larger responsibility for what has not been done.

One party measure, the Bursum pension bill, has been vetoed, the President taking occasion to point out that this violated the fundamental tenets of the Administration program—the keeping of governmental expenses at the minimum. The bonus bill, the next to be rejected by the President in accordance with the terms of his message and his repeated announcement of policy, is now in the executive office and will be returned to Congress with the reason for the veto couched in even firmer language, it is expected here. Efforts will be made to pass both this and the Bursum bill over the veto, but there are doubts about the latter in spite of the assurance on the part of prominent Republicans that it can be done.

A tax reduction bill so earnestly desired by the Administration has been passed in such a mangled form that it bears no semblance to the measure worked out by Mr. Mellon's experts and recommended for passage by the President. A veto is logically expected. And with it falls the hopes that had been cherished for campaign material in the pointing with pride to what has been achieved in lowering taxation.

Then there is the immigration bill, with the Pacific Coast, so important an element politically, clamoring for Japanese exclusion in a form abhorrent to the diplomatic feelings of Mr. Hughes. The gesture made by the conferees in deference to Mr. Coolidge's wishes, came to nought. Legislation now taking shape on that subject will go to the President in embarrassing form and he will have to choose between the chance of alienating an important section of his party or of offending, as he believes needlessly, a friendly and sensitive power.

BRITAIN MUST SOLVE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES OF 2,000,000 WORKERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—Industrial disputes involving some 2,000,000 workers have come to a head here this week. Today the building trade executives are in session with the employers' representatives to discuss the results of the recent ballot, whereat the men rejected the settlement last offered. Here the differences are acute and a national strike is threatened.

Tomorrow the Miners' Federation executive meets the coal owners to consider the recent court of inquiry's proposals for renewed negotiations on the long-standing coal miners' wages question. Representatives of the general workers' unions will also meet engineering employers to press a national demand for increased wages for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. On Wednesday 17 engineering unions are to meet the Engineering Employers' Federation to consider conditions in this industry generally.

At the same time a lightning walkout of the coal trimmers comes into operation if settlement is not previously arrived at of the dispute which has suddenly arisen in this body of workers, who form an essential link between the collieries and the coal export wharves. Here the men's demand is for the dismissal of 21 workers taken on at Leith during the last dock walkout. In this connection, meetings of coal trimmers at Cardiff, Barry, and Newport yesterday agreed to walk out simultaneously with the Leith men.

OREGON ALUMNI SEEK $1,000,000 GIFT FUND

PORTLAND, Ore., May 12 (Special)—New York City and Portland, Ore., led the Atlantic and Pacific coast units of University of Oregon alumni respectively in numbers of the gift-campaign dinners held in the principal American cities Friday night in support of the alumni drive for $1,000,000. Dr. P. L. Campbell, president of the university, received word by telegraph from many cities today regarding the success of the alumni gatherings. New York alumni were headed by Walter Whittlesey '01.

At the New England meeting held in Boston, initial pledges amounting to $3000 were made, and the Washington (D. C.) meeting was equally successful, Dr. Campbell said today. More than 300 university and former students met in Portland. Eugene (Ore.) alumni will gather Wednesday night under the chairmanship of Lawrence T. Harriss '93, former associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

RUMANIA LOOKING FOR BRITISH HELP

Monarchs in London on Visit Bound Up With Acute Political and Financial Troubles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—The King and Queen of Rumania arrived here this afternoon on the first official visit ever paid to the British capital by the Rumanian sovereign. Behind the obvious aim of giving expression to the friendly feeling of the Rumania people for their western allies during the war, it is generally taken for granted in informed circles here that advantage will be taken of the visit to settle various political and financial questions, vitally affecting the future development of Rumania—the view is strengthened by the fact that the King brings with him Ion J. Duca, the Rumanian Foreign Minister.

Treaty Rumor Denied

Mr. Duca instead was over here in an unofficial capacity a fortnight ago, when he is understood to have seen Ramsay MacDonald and to have explained that the rumors of a Franco-Rumanian treaty which were then current, had no basis in fact. The Rumanian attitude, as expounded to The Christian Science Monitor representative at the time by a prominent Rumanian authority, is that any such treaty is undesirable at the present time unless it included England as well as France—a most unlikely contingency. He aded that France could not be expected to guarantee the Rumanian possession of Bessarabia against attack from Russia, which was Rumania's chief external problem at present. He thought, however, that any danger of an attempt by Russia to regain possession of the district by force of arms is very remote.

Doubtless the Russian delegation now in London will be able to spare time from its arduous labors in the restoration of Russo-British relations, should Mr. Duca wish to resume negotiations between Rumania and Russia on the subject of Bessarabia which were broken off so unceremoniously at Vienna last month.

Financial Troubles Acute

Apart from internal problems which are so acute at the moment as to need the application of martial law throughout the country, Rumania's most pressing needs are thought here to be financial. There have been hints that Rumania would like a foreign loan. But before it can get one the controversy with the Rumanian oil companies, nearly all of which are operated by French and British capital, must be settled. A new law was proposed recently which the companies think will wipe out all profits by fixing the internal price too low, by restricting exports and by high taxation.

Doubtless Mr. Duca heard all about this when he was in London before, and, though the law's operation has been temporarily suspended, he will now have the opportunity of hearing about it again. There is also a little matter of the interest on Rumanian bonds—differences of opinion over which are believed to have been partly responsible for the exclusion of Rome from King Ferdinand's itinerary.

The London Stock Exchange recently threatened to remove the Rumanian Government securities from the official lists, owing to the failure to pay its interest coupons, and though this drastic action is temporarily staved off, a settlement is still to seek.

MERCHANT OPPOSES SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12 (Special)—Self-government would be disastrous to the Philippine Islands at this time, according to Captain L. Heath, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines, who reached here on his way to Washington, D. C., where he will oppose the efforts of the Filipino leaders to secure independence for their country.

The Filipino leaders, Captain Heath charged emphatically, are not sincere in their claims for independence. Actually, he said, they are opposed to independance, but for political purposes pretend to favor it. The attitude of their people, he explained, had forced these leaders into an attitude of pretended enthusiasm for self-government.

Independence at this time, he declared, would throw the islands into turmoil in a short period, and he intimated that the American residents of the Philippines feared that the islands would be absorbed by Japan if the United States withdrew its present governmental control. Captain Heath is hurrying to Washington, where, on behalf of the American business men of Japan he will oppose the present efforts of Filipino leaders to secure independence.

LIQUORS ORDERED DESTROYED

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 12—Destruction of confiscated liquors valued at $1,000,000 has been ordered by Federal Judge Frank H. Kerrigan under orders of Samuel F. Rutter, Federad Prohibition Director for California. These liquors have been held in evidence in cases now disposed of. Most of the defendants in the cases have been remanded to jail with heavy fines attached.

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BOSTON CAMPAIGNS FOR BETTER HOMES

Week's Events Emphasize Movement—Scouting Groups Take an Active Part

In common with communities all over the United States, Boston is today engaged in a campaign to make American homes of all classes better to live in through the observance of Better Homes' Week. This is a nation-wide educational movement indorsed by President Coolidge and headed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and ramifications of the campaign extend to every conceivable phase of home betterment.

The program was opened yesterday in the churches with references from the pulpits to the purpose of the movement and the public entered upon the week spurred by a message from President Coolidge to Mrs. Charles H. Jennings, chairman of the committee in charge of the observance in Metropolitan Boston. The message read:

I have taken a deep interest in the Better Homes' movement, because I believe that it is helping in a practical way to solve one of the real problems which confront us. I trust that the Boston exhibit will meet with every success.

Observance in Churches

Beginning on Mother's Day, Better Homes' Week possessed added significance in its observance in the churches, and the two ideas were given joint expression in the services.

Today is being devoted to mutual aid and welfare work through gifts of flowers and home-cooked food to those in need. Automobiles have been donated, and it was planned to provide many persons with rides about parkways of the city and out into the open.

The Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls are taking a prominent part in the campaign. Among the many features they will contribute to the week's activities will be the phases of their training that are vital to home building and development. Tomorrow they will give a campfire exhibition in their various quarters in and around the city.

Wednesday's feature is expected to be a lecture at the Boston Public Library at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Miss Lillian Phillips, who will speak on artistic and economic house furnishings.

Exhibition at Roxbury

Thursday will be "Dorchester Day" and the program will be almost entirely in charge of the Girl Scouts. They will hold an exhibition in Roxbury under the direction of Mrs. Marion L. Deckrow and Miss Theresa Lanners will speak of "The Advantage of Home Exercise and the Playground."

The Boston Ruskin Club will have charge of the program on Friday and Saturday, Miss Lillian E. Kelley acting as hostess. In the afternoon there will be a story-telling hour with other features arranged by Mrs. James F. Hopkins, first vice-president of the club.

Friday will be observed as Clean-Up Day, when it will be everybody's duty to help make the city as spotless as possible. City departments will co-operate with the citizens, and housewives are asked to make extra effort along these lines. The week's program will close at noon Saturday with a review of the Girl Scouts at the Boston Arena.

FEDERAL AGENTS SENT TO DOVER

Effort to Be Made to End Pacific Mills Strike

DOVER, N. H., May 12 (Special)—Renewed hope of a settlement of the textile strike in the Pacific Mills is seen in the coming from Washington of Charles G. Wood of Northampton, Mass., commissioner in the division of conciliation in the United States Bureau of Labor and Miss Anna Weinstock, also a commissioner. Mr. Wood was formerly a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

These commissioners, who are due to arrive today, will attempt to make a settlement between the employers and the operatives in the Cocheco Mills of the Pacific company and they will be assisted by R. A. Brown, the permanent representative of the Bureau of Labor in New Hampshire.

The strike began last November when 1400 operatives walked out in protest against a reorganization of labor conditions in the weave rooms. The employers claimed that the changes would lessen cost of production and the operatives said that it would unfairly increase the burden of labor on each weaver.

Following the strike there was a lockout by the company and last month riotous conditions prevailed in the city to such a degree that police were brought in from other New Hampshire cities to preserve order.

The strike has seriously affected local business conditions and every effort is being made by citizens not directly connected with the mills or the unions to obtain some settlement.

VERMONT HAS LARGE MAPLE SYRUP YIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 12—The maple sirup crop of Vermont this year was greater by 27 per cent than that of last year and 21 per cent over the five-year average, according to the report compiled and announced today by the New England crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The quality of sirup and sugar was excellent and net prices almost as high as last year.

The season, favorable to normal sap flows and high quality, produced a total of 12,225,000 pounds, sugar basis. This resulted in 1,222,500 gallons of sirup and 2,445,000 pounds of maple sugar. The service reports the crop generally over Maine, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts as abundant and of fine quality.

ORDER PURCHASES HOME

The investment committee of the New England Order of Protection has approved the purchase of property at 154 and 156 Newbury Street, to be remodeled into a "home" for the order, and ready for occupancy by next spring. The cost is set at $90,000.

115 Massachusetts Boy Cadets Start Cruise on the Nantucket

Class Will Receive Navigation Course in Preparation for Positions in the Merchant Marine

The Massachusetts nautical school-ship Nantucket sails from its anchorage off Rowe's Whalf, this afternoon. It carries 115 Massachusetts boys who are taking the state's preparatory course in navigation and marine engineering, to fit themselves for positions in the American Merchant Marine. This is an annual foreign cruise of intensive training. Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, planned to get the Nantucket to sea May 6, but postponed its departure twice, for completion of preparatory details.

Many improvements have been made in the Nantucket, including a new electric lighting system on the gun deck, new refrigeration accommodations that are expected to be of distinct advantage on this cruise because of its southern course in warm climates, and larger and better lockers for use of the cadets. The cruise, of 10,576 miles, will take until Sept. 21, when the vessel is due back at Boston, for graduation exercises and Governor's inspection.

Llewellyn Roberts, a graduate of the school, who has since served with the Grace Line out of New York and with the Luckenbach Steamship Line, has been appointed junior watch officer of the Nantucket, succeeding Timothy Sullivan resigned.

The cruise, this year, will vary considerably from the route of recent summers and was decided upon by Instead of sailing direct for the Azores sioners, with a view of obtaining more favorable weather for drills and training than was experienced last season. Insted of sailing direct for the Azores Islands, the Nantucket goes from Boston to Washington, D. C., which previously has been one of the last stops on the entire trip. The itinerary includes a call at Norfolk, Va.; thence to Ponta Delgada the Azores; Terceira, A. I.; Queenstown, Ire.; Falmouth, Eng.; Havre, France; Gravesend, Eng.; Ferrol, Spain; Oporto, Portugal; Tangier, Morocco; Gibraltar; Porto Santo, Madeira Islands; Funchal, Madeira; Bermuda, Nantucket, and Boston.

Despite the delay in starting the cruise, the Nantucket is expected to return on schedule, as the lost days are expected to be made up during the summer, by reducing the time spent at some of the ports visited.

Saturday Regatta to Be Held Today

Pennsylvania and Technology Will Battle With Harvard

TODAY'S REGATTA SCHEDULE

4:30 p. m.—Freshmen, Technology (course 1) vs. two Harvard eights (courses 2 and 3).

5 p. m.—150-pound crews, Technology (course 1) vs. Harvard (course 2) vs. Pennsylvania (course 3).

5:30 p. m.—Junior varsity crews, Technology (course 1) vs. Pennsylvania (course 2) vs. Harvard (course 3).

6 p. m.—Varsity crews, Harvard (course 1) vs. Pennsylvania (course 2).

Conditions permitting, the opening regatta for the Harvard crews on the Charles River, which was originally scheduled to take place Saturday afternoon, will be held this afternoon. Owing to the fact that the Columbia University oarsmen had to return to New York Saturday night, that college will not be represented in the varsity or junior varsity events. University of Pennsylvania granted its oarsmen permission to remain until tonight; but should the races not take place today, the Red and Blue will be unable to remain for another postponement.

The program today will be the same as Saturday excepting that Columbia and Coach Edward Brown's class crews will not be racing, the latter having postponed their clash until tomorrow. The Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen crews will open festivities at 4:30, Tech having Course 1, while the Crimson eights will row the other two. The 150-pounders will follow at 5 p. m., with Tech on Course 1, Harvard on Course 2, and Pennsylvania on Course 3. At 5:30 the junior varsities take their place, and line up in the following order: Technology, Pennsylvania, and Harvard on courses 1 to 3, respectively, and the varsity encounter will start at 6 p. m., with Harvard on Course 1 and Pennsylvania on Course 2.

Referee W. I. Badger and all the coaches agreed to postpone starting the races Saturday until 6:30 in the hope that the wind would let up, but neither the wind nor the water, chiefly over the first half of the course, showed any sign of let-up, so the program was held over to today. Practically the same conditions were reported this morning, the northeast wind steadily prevailing.

Manager F. T. Baldwin '24 of Harvard announced this morning that the course may be changed to make the race possible. That would mean that the crews would start at what is now the finish and row up river. This might mean placing the starting point nearer the West Boston Bridge, than the present finish line, and move what would be the finish line by the temporary bridge, further away to eliminate a possibility of the crews carrying into the bridge after their final spurt. Course 1 would be on the Cambridge side just the same.

Harvard and Technology crews rested yesterday but the Penn crews were sent out both morning and afternoon for the exercise. Capt. H. A. Medholt '24 and Coxswain G. W. Pflugfelder '26 of the junior varsity crew remained indoors; but, according to coaches J. A. Wright and J. C. Rice, they will be on deck for today's race.

Coach Brown's class crews, which hold their battle tomorrow instead of leading off the regatta today, after giving up trying to race over the course Saturday, raced informally upstream under the small bridges and curves but at that, it was a merry battle between all five until just before reaching the Weld clubhouse when the sophomore B crew picked up in strokes and forged ahead rapidly with the senior crew valiantly trying to catch it.

HARVARD GOLF AND TRACK TEAMS WIN

Harvard's varsity track team easily defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in their dual meet at Tech Field, Saturday, 151½ points to 73½. Conditions were far from favorable to good performances. Harvard made a clean sweep in two of the events—the two-mile run and the 16-pound shot-put. Five places counted in the scoring. Harvard won 11 first places with Jefferson Fletcher, Harvard, the only double winner. He captured both the high and low hurdles.

The Harvard varsity golf team won its seventh consecutive match Saturday against the Williams College golfers, over the course of the Belmont Springs Country Club by the score of 8 to 1.

Although Clark Hodder '25, and J. J. Mapes '25 defeated their opponents respectively in singles, the Purple pair won the only Williams victory of the afternoon when they defeated the Harvard linksmen in the four-ball match after 22 holes.

LIBRARIANS TO MEET AT CONCOR

Members of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, Walter B. Briggs, president, presiding, will hold its annual meeting at Concord Saturday. The business session will convene at 5:30 p. m. The following candidates have been selected for office by the nominating committe: For president, Mrs. Ruth M. Lane; vice-president, William Alcott; secretary, Miss Ethel Turner; treasurer, Miss Marion G. Eaton.

RAILROADS SAID TO BE GIVING HELP

Cotton Piece Goods Traffic Association Meets

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12 (Special)—"Co-operation between the railroads and the manufacturers will build up New England industries," said Henry M. Tarr, traffic manager of the Cotton Piece Goods Traffic Association at its annual meeting here today.

"The carriers," he continued, "are showing a desire for real co-operation. We believe that if the roads get in closer touch with the shippers and receivers of freight along their lines and ascertain the needs of industry, business for the future can be built up. In the south the carriers extend assistance to the cotton manufacturers and similar help given by New England railroads to the cotton industry here would be of great benefit to all concerned.

"During the past year, at our request, many reductions have been made in rates on cotton goods from points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas to interior New England points which enables goods to be brought here for finishing."

John P. Farnsworth of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, was elected president of the association, which includes cotton finishing plants from various sections of New England. The other officers are: Vice-president, Walter E. Dow of the American Printing Company, Fall River; treasurer, Duncan Langdon of the Lincoln Bleachery, Lonsdale; secretary, E. F. Walker of the Rhode Island Textile Association; directors, W. B. Coates Jr., Farwell Bleachery, Lawrence, Mass.; Albert R. White, Mount Hope Finishing Company, North Dighton, Mass.; Frank B. Hodges, Hodges Finishing Company, East Dedham, Mass.

10 DRUNKEN DRIVERS SENTENCED TO JAIL DURING MAY 5 WEEK

Ten out of the 75 persons convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor were committed to jail during the week of May 5, according to the weekly report of Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Nine were jailed from the lower court and one from the superior. This is said to be a record in the number jailed in any one week.

Out of four persons convicted of a second or third offense, only one was actually committed to jail. The law provides for a jail sentence, but in one of these cases the defendant was fined and payment was suspended; another received a jail sentence which was suspended; a third was sent to jail and appealed.

Five persons met fatalities during the week, three adults and two children. Last year in the corresponding week there were 14 fatalities, although 110,000 more cars are on the road now.

SWEDISH CHORUS WINS MUSIC PRIZE

First prize of $250 went to the Swedish chorus of 34 voices at the international music festival conducted at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon as a part of the Music Week activities. The second prize of $100 went to the Dutch chorus of about 30 members, and the third of $50 to the German group of about 50 members.

The program composed two songs by each of the competing choruses, organ selections played by Clair Leonard and songs by the Harmonic and Temple quartets and two soloists. F. S. Converse, A. T. Davison and T. W. Surette were the judges. Augustus D. Zanzig conducted the community-singing.

Each competing chorus sang one selection in its native tongue by a native composer followed by the "Song of the World Adventurers" by F. S. Converse.

PRIZE SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

DURHAM, N. H., May 12 (Special)—Helen Sargent of Lebanon High School won the twelfth annual interscholastic prize speaking contest at the University of New Hampshire. Carolyn Woods of Epping High School was second and Mary Degnan of West Lebanon High School was third.

RYDER WINS TITLE

C. L. Ryder of New Bedford won the New England three-cushion billiard championship Saturday at the State Theater Club. Holding Seeback even in the night's play, he took the three-block match by a score of 150 to 144. Ryder's high run was 5 and Seeback's 4.

MANY REPUBLICANS OFFER CANDIDACIES

Senatorial, Congressional, and State Office Nominations Promise Interesting Contests

The strong political tide which, it is expected, will sweep Massachusetts for Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, for the presidency of the United States, is being counted upon by Republican state leaders to carry into office their candidates for Governor, state offices, members of Congress and a large majority in the State Legislature.

Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield and Louis A. Coolidge of Milton are counting upon this presidential tide to sweep them into the United States senatorship if they can but get the Republican nomination next Sept. 9.

Seek Gubernatorial Place

Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Lieutenant-Governor, and James Jackson of Westwood, State Treasurer, candidates for the Republican nomination for the governorship, are also banking heavily on Republican national influence being sufficient to help them overcome the strong personal appeal which James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston and Democratic candidate unopposed so far, will make for the Governor's chair in the State House.

The announcement of the senatorial candidacies of Mr. Gillett and Mr. Dallinger have opened free-for-all contests for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the Second and Eighth Districts. As these districts have been regarded as safely Republican for a score or more of years, the Republican nomination is considered equivalent to an election.

In the second district now to be vacated by the Speaker, who has been a political leader for two decades, Merle D. Graves, attorney and member of the State House of Representatives, is to be a candidate.

Prof. George B. Churchill of Amherst, former state Senator and influential in the old Murray Crane-Calvin Coolidge wing of the party, is also being called upon to enter the field. Gurdon W. Gordon, United States Commissioner at Springfield, a Coolidge delegate in the Republican national convention four years ago at Chicago, and George A. Bacon of Longmeadow and Springfield, banker, also are considered as possible candidates. Edward J. Woodhouse, Mayor of Northampton, Mr. Coolidge's home, and a Democrat, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mr. Gillett's place in the House at Washington.

Eighth District Aspirants

In the Eighth District, which Samuel W. McCall served for 20 years in the lower House at Washington, George B. Wason of the Metropolitan District Commission and Boston banker, is being seriously considered. George H. Carrick, state Senator from Cambridge, is also mentioned as a candidate for Mr. Dallinger's place when he starts in after the senatorship. Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, former state Senator and head of Ginn & Company, publishers; James W. Bean of Cambridge, deputy auditor, and Charles H. Adams, war Mayor of Melrose and a man whose influence extends far beyond his home city, also are held available for the place.

HIGHER WAGE SCALE ASKED BY "L" CARMEN

Conferences started today at the offices of the Boston Elevated Railway Company between company officials and the wage committee of the carmen's union on demands for a new wage scale and working agreement. These demands, as announced unofficially, include a maximum wage of 95 cents an hour, one day off in 15 without loss of pay, a six-hour day on Sundays and holidays with double time instead of time-and-a-half on these days.

The carmen now are paid a maximum wage of 70 cents an hour for a day of eight hours and are granted one day off in 15 without pay and under certain restrictions. They work a full day of eight hours on Sundays and holidays.

The contract under which the members of the Boston Car Men's Union are working expires on July 1, but it carries a 60-day opening clause which makes a notice in writing mandatory two months before the expiration of the existing contract.

MUSIC

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, George Sawyer Dunham, conductor, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, Harold Schwab, organist, and Mildred Vinton, pianist, assisted. The chorus sang two choruses from Handel's "Samson," two from Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and other pieces. The performance was often spirited. Miss Vreeland was not ineffective in Aubert's "La Lettre" and Bachelet's "Chère Nuit," although she failed to catch the mood of Chabrier's "Vilanelle des petits canards." Mr. Schwab contributed organ solos, a Prelude and Fugue by Saint-Saëns and "In Memoriam" by Henry M. Dunham. The "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by Miss Vreeland and the chorus brought the concert to a close. S. M.

BEACH SAND IS CHANGING

OLD ORCHARD, Me., May 12 (Special)—Through the activity of C. Fayett Staples Post of the American Legion, the assistance of the United States Geological Survey is being sought to determine why there seems to be an increase of coarse sand at Old Orchard Beach. They believe this condition might, perhaps, be corrected if the cause were determined. Some believe that there has been a shifting of ocean currents in the vicinity of the Saco River outlet that accounts for this change in the character of the sand on the beach.

MEDICAL LIBERTL LEAGUE SALE

The next "Christmas Bazaar" for the benefit of the Medical Liberty League will be held on Nov. 24 and 25 at the Copley-Plaza. With the exception of rarities and antiques, only new goods will be sold. The league is asking its friends to send in contributions early and appealing for volunteer workers to make up articles during the summer and fall.

The Sweet-Voiced Purple Martin

The Purple Martin Is About the Only Song Bird Common to New England That Nests in Colonies. Many Families Will Live in Compartments in a Single House.

LATTER HALF OF MAY OFFERS MANY EVENTS FOR BIRD LOVERS

"Bird Day" Scheduled at Concord May 21—"Bird Walks" Planned at Sharon Sanctuary May 17

Organizations interested in the protection and study of birds in Massachusetts are to make the most of the latter half of May, which, with its blossoming fields, and new growth of forest shelter, is always especially inviting to those who seek acquaintanceship with the many kinds of bird life native to this State.

Most notable, perhaps, of the events of interest to ornithologists hereabouts is the Bird Day scheduled to be held at Concord, May 21, by the Massachusetts State Grange, in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture. This is an annual feature, and each year a different locality is selected by the Grangers, who invite the public to attend their bird walks and other special gatherings held in connection with the day. The Concord Grange — co-operating with other local granges, of which there are 376 in the State—will act as host, and the 31 Pomonas, which, in a general way, are "county granges," will be special guests.

The day will open with bird walks at 7 and 8 a. m., of which Raymond J. Gregory of Princeton, chairman of the state grange committee on protection of wild birds and presiding officer at this annual meeting, will be one of the leaders. A contest in identifying birds by their pictures, open to the public, will be held at 10:30, and one-half hour later there will be a stereopticon lecture by Edward Howe Forbush, director of the division of ornithology, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Cinema of Bird Life

At 1:30 p. m. addresses of welcome will be given by Grange and Pomona masters, and Ernest H. Gilbert of North Easton, master of the Massachusetts State Grange will respond. Pupils of Concord High School will be invited guests at the afternoon session, at which physical characteristics and habits of native birds will be studied and motion pictures showing bird life presented, accompanied by a lecture by Burton T. Mowry of Raynham Center, lecturer of the State Grange.

Members of the committee on arrangements for State Bird Day, in addition to Mr. Gregory, are Mrs. Ella O. Marshall of New Salem, secretary, and Mrs. Alice B. Harrington of Lincoln.

On Tuesday, May 20, in Lincoln, a town near Concord, the Lincoln Grange will conduct its annual Bird Night as a preliminary to the State bird celebration, and will have as special guests persons who have come to attend the latter observance.

Bird Walk at Sharon

Other activities in various parts of the State, of a more or less informal nature, will be open to every one interested in bird conservation. The Massachusetts Audubon Society will conduct several bird walks at its sanctuary at Moose Hill, Sharon, on Friday, May 16, and it is probable that a bird whistler will be on hand to entertain those who take part. This outdoor field day of the Audubon Society is a popular annual event, nearly 1000 persons having visited the Moose Hill bird sanctuary on this occasion last year.

Members of the Brookline Bird Club and the Bird Banding Association will join in a two-day trip down the Ipswich River, Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25, for the purpose of making a special study of the birds frequenting its banks. The Bird Banding Association will hold its own "day" at Cohasset on May 31, under the direction of Lawrence B. Fletcher of Cohasset, secretary.

Roger Babson will invite the public to take part this month in a Bird Day at his estate in Wellesley Hills, on a day yet to be designated.

SHIP TONNAGES AT BOSTON GAIN

During April 114 Vessels Arrived From Foreign Ports

Foreign commerce of the port of Boston showed substantial gains in the month of April, as compared with March, according to statistics compiled today by U. S. customs officials. During April 114 vessels entered the port from foreign countries, representing 319,380 net tons, compared with 102 vessels of 303,153 tons in March. Although 60 of the vessels arriving in April were British and 35 American, the tonnage in favor of the British craft was less pronounced. The 60 British vessels aggregated 147,944 net tons, while the 35 American vessels were equivalent to 117,214 net tons. The nine Norwegian vessels of 26,342 net tons, in the April arrivals, were the next largest nationality represented by the registry of the incoming craft.

Outward vessels, clearing for foreign ports also gained in April, when 73 vessels of 187,332 net tons took out cargo from this port, compared with 62 vessels of 161,067 tons for the month of March. The April clearances consisted of 33 British vessels of 80,849 net tons, 22 American vessels of 56,712 net tons, seven Norwegian vessels of 17,950 net tons and 11 vessels of six different nationalities representing 31,821 net tons.

ARIZONA POLO COACH REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 12—Col. Ralph Parker, coach of the University of Arizona team which will meet the winner of the eastern intercollegiate pony polo championship in a series of five games over the turf at Fort Hamilton, starting May 26, for the national title, arrived in this city Saturday.

The western players will arrive here on May 19, stopping off at Washington to pay their respects to President Coolidge before coming here for the championship series. Arrangements are under way whereby the Arizona horsemen will have the opportunity to play on the historic International Field at Meadow Brook, prior to the series against the eastern champions, which will be decided this week.

Before leaving for the east Colonel Parker was presented with a gold watch by the citizens of Tucson in recognition of the attention he had attracted to the city through the polo team he has developed. On making the presentation the president of the university said that the University of Arizona polo team had done more to bring recognition and honor to the institution than all other forms of athletics put together.

MISSIONARIES COMMISSIONED

ORONO, Me., May 12 (Special)—Lee and Helen Vrooman, graduates of the University of Maine in the class of 1918, were commissioned foreign missionaries in an impressive service conducted Sunday morning at Alumni Hall under the auspices of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions.

NEW OCEAN LINER STARTS SERVICE

Minnetonka to Ply Between New York and London

Arrival of the new Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka, at New York today, on its initial voyage from London, marks the entry into active service of the largest ship in the regular service to London, Eng., it was announced by the local office of the line today. The Minnetonka registers 21,998 tons, a sister ship of the Minnewaska that was placed in service last year, but 282 tons larger. The feature of the New York-London service of these vessels is not only that they are the largest to be operated to the port of London, but that they are the only ones afloat that carry first-class passengers alone. Many vessels, known as the "cabin type," carry second-class passengers only, but these ships take none but those who pay regulation first-class rates.

The two vessels call at Cherbourg en route to and from London, during the tourist season. They embody the latest features of construction in a large combination freight and passenger carrier. Passenger accommodations are limited and the design of the boats provides primarily for a large cargo capacity, approximately 20,000 tons. The vessels are more than 80 feet beam and are 626 feet long, with the large cargo capacity assuring a steadiness seldom found in the usual smaller cargo-carrying passenger vessel. Dining saloon accommodations provide for 322 persons, chiefly at small tables. Electricity is liberally employed throughout the ship, provided by four 400-K.W. direct current generators, each coupled direct to a steam turbine.

REPORT ON GREAT EARTH DAM IS ISSUED

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 12 (Special)—The Vermont Public Service Commission has issued a report on the safety of the great earth dam at Whitingham, Vt., after receiving written reports from the special investigating committee of engineers. The report of the commissioners says in conclusion, "From a consideration of the foregoing, we are of the opinion that the Davis bridge dam is adequate to serve the purpose for which it has been constructed and to protect the valley below from all danger of floods."

The investigating engineers were Charles T. Main of Boston, a construction engineer of wide experience; Prof. H. K. Barrows of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Alexander Rice McKim, inspector of docks and dams for the public service commission of the State of New York; A. C. Eaton of the engineering force of the New England Power Company, and Albert S. Crane, vice-president of the J. C. White Engineering Corporation of New York City.

MERGING OF SHOE UNIONS INDORSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 12 (Special)—Six representatives of the Brooklyn, N. Y., shoe workers affiliated with the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of Greater New York, who have been in this city investigating the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, have returned to their union and recommended that the New York organization join the recent tion and reopening of prices individually Protective Union and the United Shoe Workers of America under the name of the former organization.

While the Lynn locals of the Amalgamated do not appear to favor the joining of the Protective there is a disposition on the part of the Brooklyn locals to do so, taking the attitude that a merging of the unions into one big organization is the only salvation of the shoe workers. The Lynn Amalgamated is making an effort to keep the Brooklyn locals loyal and prevent them from merging with the Protective.

BANGOR W. C. T. U. OBSERVES JUBILEE

BANGOR, Me., May 12—Seth May of Auburn, prohibition director for Maine, and Frederick R. Dyer of Portland, United States Attorney for Maine, were among the speakers at the observance in City Hall last night of the golden jubilee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Director May said, in the course of remarks concerning the success of liquor enforcement in Maine, that in 400 cases there had been 100 per cent of convictions, that $95,000 had been collected in fines and that prison sentences aggregating 22 years and 11 months had been imposed.

Attorney Dyer, discussing the efficiency of sheriffs in law enforcement, declared that in most cases the sheriffs of Maine are not to blame for failure to stop the sale of liquor, for the reason that the county commissioners do not grant the sheriff sufficient funds for the proper enforcement of the law.

SHOE LOCALS TO ACT ON WAGE DECISIONS

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 12 (Special)—Mass meetings of the various locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are being held this week at which the recent readjustment of wages, protested by the union, will be discussed. The meetings are scheduled for today, Tuesday and Wednesday at different hours.

Union officials do not disclose what is planned for the mass meetings but that the subject will be thoroughly threshed out is certain. The peace pact provides that any decision from the arbitration board is final but indications are that some formal protest is to be registered against the decision this week.

The opportunity for the reconsideraamalgamation of the Shoe Workers' provided in the wage decision, will, it is apparent, be taken advantage of immediately. Already several prices have been protested and formal petition prepared for presentation to the board, asking for a new hearing.

FLOWER SHOW POSTPONED

Cold weather and lack of sunshine, which has delayed the blossoming of spring flowers, is given as the cause for postponement to Wednesday, May 21, of the flower show scheduled by the Woman's City Club of Boston for next Wednesday.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB ELECTS

The Women's City Club of Boston are electing today a secretary, a treasurer, 12 members of the executive committee and 10 for the nominating committee. Polls opened at 8 a. m. and close at 7:30 p. m.

CALIFORNIA WOMEN ASK PRISON REFORM

Separate Penal Institution and Industrial Farm for Women Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12—A prison and reformatory for adult women offenders, entirely apart from San Quentin State Penitentiary, will be asked of the next State Legislature by the Organized Women of California. Mrs. Aaron Schloss of Berkeley, chairman of the California Women's Joint Legislative Committee of State Organizations, is now laying plans to bring about this reform in penal operation and management.

California has made a beginning in this line of social service. The California industrial farm for women who were recuperating from drug addiction proved a success. It was operated economically as a state institution. Opened Jan. 1, 1922, it became the storm center in last year's State Legislature, when administration opposition to its continuance succeeded in blocking appropriations for maintenance. During what seemed to be hopeless controversy, the main building burned to the ground, checking the reform started.

Appropriation Refused

Mrs. Schloss states:

The women of California will never be satisfied until these unfortunate women, now crowded in San Quentin, are removed to a place conducive to reformation and regeneration. We had the beginnings of such a reformatory in the industrial farm at Sonoma, but Governor Richardson persistently refused to grant us any appropriations whatsoever on the theory that economy and the inevitableness of certain existing conditions necessitated nonsupport of the farm. Several club women offered to continue the farm with private donations but these were not accepted, and he vetoed a bill for a skeleton appropriation.

The California League of Women Voters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the California Federation of Women's Clubs are now banded together with similar allied organizations to carry on the campaign. The state prison officials are anxious to get the women out of San Quentin. According to James A. Johnston, warden of San Quentin, this prison can accommodate conveniently 24 women prisoners. There are now upward of 50 there, crowded in stuffy quarters, with beds made up in sewing rooms and workshops.

Results Were Important

Mrs. Schloss continued:

California has no woman reformatory and prison. We still have the site at Sonoma and despite political and social opposition of various kinds the industrial farm will be rebuilt either there or some place as a haven for delinquent women. Its short existence showed how great was the need and how important were the results, even in so brief a trial. The grateful testimonies of girls who exchanged 30-day jail sentences for a year of remunerative work and play on the farm, should convince all opponents that women given a chance quickly regain their poise and self-respect, an impossible accomplishment when crowded promiscuously in city jails or in San Quentin.

GERMANS TO AID DUTCH COLONIES

Hamburg Ship to Open Up North of Dutch New Guinea

BERLIN, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—The loss of the German colonies has given rise to various plans for collaboration between German colonial enterprise and the Dutch in parts of the Dutch colonies which are still lying fallow. In this connection, Hamburg shipping circles are showing great interest in the little motor schooner Papua, built by the Heinrich Rudolf-Wahlen Company of Hamburg. The schooner is at present lying in the port, getting ready for her voyage out to Dutch New Guinea, where she is to be handed over to the Phoenix Handel en Cultuur Maatschappij for trade between the Moluccas and the coast of Dutch New Guinea.

The Papua is 23.3 meters in length, and has a beam of 5.38 meters. She draws 3.3 meters, and her gross capacity is about 77 tons. She is equipped with an 80-horsepower Deutz-Brons motor, and will be lighted throughout by electricity. The vessel has been built with special regard for service in the tropics, and her departure is exciting such friendly comment in mercantile circles, being looked upon as a symbol of Hamburg's enterprising business spirit in seeking new fields for colonial trade.

The Dutch New Guinea Company seems glad to avail itself of the cooperation of Germany in the development of this particular colony, where it will have an opportunity of utilizing the experience of the Germans, who have been driven out of what was formerly German New Guinea as a consequence of the war.

The New German-Dutch Company has already commenced the organization of trade on the northern coast of New Guinea where conditions closely resemble those prevailing in the former German colony. The Dutch themselves have hitherto had their energies so fully occupied in more remunerative colonial fields, such as Java and Sumatra, that they have had very little desire to open up this particular part of New Guinea. The northern coast of New Guinea has, in fact, hardly been scratched by civilization or settlements of any kind.

In spite of these drawbacks, the German settlers who are having the motor schooner Papua sent out to them are tackling their new task with great courage, and hope in the course of time to make good headway, not only with coconut plantations and copra, but also with the exploitation of the mineral resources of the region, which are said to be very rich in possibilities.

WINNERS NAMED AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Nine Scholarships, Totaling $7950, Are Awarded

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Winners of the second annual award of the four $1000 scholarships for studies in diplomacy, international affairs and belles-lettres, provided for in the will of Frederic Courtland Penfield, Ambassador to Austria, are announced by E. B. Babcock, dean of the Graduate School of the New York University. Mr. Penfield left $80,000 to New York University, the annual income of which was to provide scholarships in the subjects named. The first awards were made a year ago.

The scholarships this year go to Edward P. Lawton Jr. of Savannah, Ga., now a student in the University of Georgia; Francis E. Taylor of Eugene, Ore., now in the University of Oregon; Charles S. Weber, a graduate of Coe College in Iowa, and Miss Mildred Moulton, a graduate of the University of California. Miss Moulton was a winner of one of the scholarships awarded a year ago, and has been a student in the Graduate School since coming to New York University. She is fitting herself to be a university teacher in diplomacy and international affairs.

The award of five New York University fellowships is announced by Dean Babcock. Four of them, of $800 each, go to Miss Irene Richardson of Ridgewood, N. J.; Leonard Nicholl of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Milton Bergstein of New York City, and Miss Mildred Lombard, a graduate of the University of Maine. A $750 scholarship, awarded W. Harry Snyder of Harrisburg, Pa., a graduate of Ursinus College a year ago, was renewed. The award to Miss Lombard was also a renewal, both students having done exceptional work in the Graduate School.

GOLDEN WEST'S SONS OPEN 47TH CONCLAVE; PLAN STATE HISTORY

By a Staff Correspondent

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 12—The forty-seventh annual convention of the grand parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, opened here today. About 500 delegates representing 250 subordinate parlors and a membership of more than 28,000 were present to participate in a five-day program, largely social, but also a review of the order's accomplishments in perpetuating landmarks of early California. William J. Hayes, grand president, presided at the opening session.

Redwood reforestation, restriction of Oriental immigration and the founding of fellowships in Pacific coast history for special research studies have been chief topics engaging the attention of this order. The native sons have contributed more than $50,000, principally to the University of California, for the promotion of state history studies through fellowships. A school history of California, to be prepared under the auspices of the history department of the university, is planned.

FORMER COUNTY ATTORNEY SENTENCED

HOULTON, Me., May 10—Sentences of not less than one year nor more than two years in the state prison were imposed by Judge Philbrook, in the Supreme Court, today, upon W. S. Lewin, Houlton, attorney, and Herschel Shaw, former Aroostook County attorney, found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the Volstead Act.

Lewin and former Sheriff Edmund W. Grant of Aroostook County were convicted on similar charges in the federal court some time ago, and sentenced to two years each at Atlanta. Grant recently began serving his sentence and a decision on Lewin's appeal is pending.

BRITISH PRODUCTION CENSUS

WASHINGTON, May 12—The British Board of Trade has announced that it will take a census of production during 1925 in respect of output and activities during 1924. As in the 1907 census, the inquiry will cover not only manufacturers but also agriculture, fishing, mining and building.

Control of Education of Workmen Is Sought by Two British Bodies

Workers' Educational Association Desires Domination by Labor—Plebs League Seeks to Abolish Wage-Slavery

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—There is a crisis in workers' education in England which is no less real because it is internal and is not superficially apparent. Who shall educate the British worker?—that is the problem to be solved. Two bodies are chiefly concerned, the Workers' Educational Association and the Plebs League; the one is educational in the true sense, the other is propagandist and frankly so. The problem does not consist simply in the struggle for ascendancy between the two, but rather in the danger that organized labor, acting through the Trades-Union Congress, being unable or unwilling to take sides in the controversy, may set up a separate and independent educational machine of its own.

The Workers' Educational Association stands for the unbiased approach in education, but it stands also for the axiom of working class control in adult education. With each university in England and Wales there is established a joint committee, on which there is equal representation of the university and the workers' organization. Each committee controls the three-year tutorial classes in its area, and the tutors appointed are invariably of university standing. There are also one-year classes which are directly controlled by the Workers' Educational Association. Toward the cost of tuition, grants are received from the university, the Board of Education, and the local educational authority, but the Workers' Educational Association has to find the money for the expense of administration and of organizing new branches and classes.

A Partisan Body

The Plebs League is admittedly partisan. It has labeled the Workers' Educational Association as the body which is "dogmatic over the necessity for being undogmatic." Its aim is simply to educate the workers in the interests of the workers, to improve the present position of Labor, "and to assist ultimately in the abolition of wage-slavery." It organizes local classes, under the auspices of trade-unions or trade councils, with varying degrees of success. It is a smaller body than the Workers' Educational Association, and it has a limited and definite policy; for these reasons it is the most cohesive and it is the more successful in the guerrilla tactics which it adopts against the flanks of what it chooses to consider as its opponent and rival.

However unequal in size and ultimate importance, these are the protagonists; there are other movements which claim support, but they do not affect the cleavage. The Plebs League is closely associated with the Labor College, and that in turn with the National Council of Labor Colleges. On the other hand, Ruskin College, the residential college at Oxford, exists for educational and not propagandist effort, striving to give an education which is "untrammeled by the conventional outlook of any one school of thought, or section, or party." The attachment of the trade-unions to these bodies is rather mixed but quite explicable. The National Union of Railwaymen and the South Wales Miners' Association are connected with the Labor College; the Building Trade Workers and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers with the National Council of Labor Colleges; while Ruskin College is supported by various trade-unions and co-operative societies.

Each Union Free

But the most logical move toward real progress has come from within the Workers' Educational Association. The Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee is a combination of the Workers' Educational Association, with certain of the trade-unions, such combination having the advantage of providing the trade-unions with an existing educational organization while leaving each union free to determine its own educational program. Into this scheme, which is functioning admirably, there have entered the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the Union of Post Office Workers, the Railway Clerks Association, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Draftsmen, and the Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. This is an eminently satisfactory line of development.

In the meantime, such a stalwart for the cause of adult education as G. D. H. Cole desires the continuance of both the Workers' Educational Association and the Plebs League. He wants the Trades-Union Congress to "devise a plan wide enough to embrace both movements, and to give the trade-union student full freedom of choice what class he will join." In this he counts upon the fact that the propagandist method will reach numbers of people who will not be affected by the non-propagandist method. It is an argument which assumes that partisan methods are better than apathy, that biased thinking is better than stagnation.

This is, no doubt, somewhat alarming to the true educationist. He has certain ideas as to what education is and what it will accomplish. Perhaps he is concerned with equipping the mind with the zeal for truth and the wisdom to perceive it; perhaps he wants to give a broader vision; perhaps he seeks to confer the gift of finding happiness within oneself. In any case, he is bound to look askance at the prostitution of educational methods, bound to be doubtful that a wrong turning taken at the outset of a journey may lead ultimately to the high road.

UNIVERSITY STOPS RESEARCH IN EGYPT

Government Attitude Repellent to Foreign Archæologists Who Wish to Excavate

CAIRO, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—A sequel to the Egyptian Government's attitude in the Tut-ankh-Amen tomb dispute is provided by the announcement that the University of Pennsylvania has decided to discontinue research work in Egypt. The decision is stated to be based on the present political situation in Egypt and the behavior of the Egyptian Government toward foreign archæologists, which, in the opinion of Dr. Clarence Fisher, the director of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition, makes it impossible, for the time being, to go on with the excavations.

Egypt Stops Arrangement

This decision is not due to the Tut-ankh-Amen dispute alone. For the past two years the Egyptian Government has shown itself unwilling to continue the arrangement, originally made by Sir Gaston Maspero, and under which all foreign excavation has been carried on, of an equal share of the excavators with the Government in the treasures found, with the exception of unique objects, or objects of exceptional interest, which the Government has always reserved for itself. This agreement expired last spring, and it was only as the result of energetic action by all the foreign archæological bodies interested that the Government consented to its prolongation for another twelvemonth.

It is the expectation that sooner or later the Government will refuse to renew this agreement—coupled with the new attitude of interference adopted by the Egyptian Antiquities Department, and which has had its most striking, but by no means its only illustration in connection with Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb—that has convinced Dr. Fisher of the advisability of ceasing operations here until the political sky has cleared.

A Loss to Research

This means a great loss to archæological research. Dr. Fisher's excavations have been very valuable and extensive. He discovered and reported on the palace of Meremptah at Badrasshein, and on the tombs of the eleventh dynasty at Dendera and Thebes. He also worked on Egyptian and Roman excavations at Beisan, in Palestine, and it had been his intention to resume operations there during the coming summer. Dr. Fisher had purposed taking with him two Egyptian students, nominated by the Ministry of Education, as his archæological apprentices, a fact which makes the postponement of his operations an especial loss to Egypt.

It is only fair to state, on the other hand, that other eminent archæologists do not share the pessimism of Dr. Fisher regarding the future. Prof. James Breasted, who left Egypt yesterday, returning to America, is planning considerable further work on behalf of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and has ordered the construction of a house at Thebes, in order to be on the spot for his researches.

The work of Professor Breasted is, of course, very different from that of Dr. Fisher. Dr. Breasted never having done any excavating, and confining himself to observing and recording from monuments and remains already discovered. For him, therefore, there is no possibility of dispute with the Egyptian executive regarding a share in the results of his work, for, however averse the Egyptian Government may be to allowing any tangible treasures to leave the country they have not yet placed an embargo on the export of knowledge.

FEDERATION CHARGES DELAY OVER BRITISH CLAIMS ON GERMANY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—Delays in the settlement of British claims against Germany are alleged by the Federation of British Industries in a letter addressed to the president of the board of trade here.

The claims are adjudicated by the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and according to the Federation of British Industries there were still 1467 cases to be disposed of on March 29. The first division of the tribunal sat on only four days in March, and the president of this division receives a salary of £320 per month, which works out at £80 a sitting.

The Federation of British Industries gives examples of a number of the complaints that it has investigated, among them being the case of a Scottish firm whose claim was presented to the tribunal in the middle of 1923 without any indication having yet been given regarding when the hearing will take place. Other delays extending over two years are cited. The Federation of British Industries accordingly hopes that it will be possible to expedite the work of the tribunal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO VOTE

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12 (Special)—A general election will be held in British Columbia on June 20. The Provincial Legislature was dissolved by the Administration on Saturday.

Primo de Rivera Directorate Said to Be Near Disintegration

Army Still Behind Dictator, But Minority of Officers, Led by General Aguilera, Demand Justice in Anual Disaster

MADRID, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—What are the prospects of civil Government? is a question which most people are asking here. The Directorate itself would like to know. All is conjecture. Gossip is busy everywhere. There is good foundation for the reports of the sounding, by the Directorate or the King, of such men as Maura, Sanchez Guerra, Ossorio, the Duke of Almodovar del Valle. And there is equally good reason to believe that all these tentatives have failed. The movement, according to this opinion, is the logical outcome and final phase of the military juntas, which, ever since 1917, have popularized military interference with the Government. The supreme moment of the coup d'état has passed; the phase of disintegration is setting in. How then could any responsible man identify himself with such a situation?

The other view is that at the last moment a prominent Conservative will be found ready to risk his political life and agree to work under the supervision of the army, in order to tide over the period of transition to normal civilian government. Or, again, Ben'to Mussolini's ingenious electoral law might be imitated, although Primo de Rivera does not command anything like the following of the Italian dictator.

Not an Easy Position

General de Rivera's position is not an easy one. He wants to form a civilian Government—under his own direction, naturally. If the big names are not forthcoming, he will have to fall back on the unknown people, the nonentities. By his own decree he is forbidden to take men who are connected with commerce and industry. There is a danger, owing to this, of the inferior mind or the political adventurer being selected.

There is an atmosphere of political fatalism here, and an uncomfortable feeling that a catastrophe may happen. In justice it must be said that none of the prophecies of the fall of the Directorate have been right. It has lasted six months, and one cannot see a force in the country to turn the Directorate out of office—that is, no other force besides the army itself. At present the army is behind the Dictator.

But there is a minority of officers who are Republicans, who desire the complete adjudication of the Moroccan responsibilities, and the relegation of the army to its proper sphere. Their leading figure is Gen. Aguilera who, although he may not be a Republican, is certainly out for justice in the matter of the Anual disaster. The movement is probably not strong enough to divide the army yet, but the longer the Dictator's term of office, the greater is the chance of that minority growing. Among informed people the view that the Directorate will not dissolve of its own accord, but will be turned out by another coup d'état, finds increasing favor.

Chickens and Silkworms

In the meantime, General de Rivera steers clear of all big controversial matters and makes weighty declarations on general principles and bagatelles. A step toward civil government may be seen in the replacing of certain military "government delegates" by civilians—who are usually the same military men retired to civilian life! Relentlessly humorous Madrid makes short work of the Dictator's most pompous statements. His preoccupations with chickens and silkworms are at present causing both amusement and despair. The following extract from one of his letters to the "government delegates," published in the press, has a naïveté which is frequent in his public announcements. It reads:

> I learn with great satisfaction of the administration, daily more effective and intense, of the Government delegates, who by their labor are elevating the public spirit, strengthening confidence in justice and stimulating good citizenship. For the better realization of this work the directorate has had published a handbook on gymnasium. Also a large edition of another handbook on rearing poultry, bees, rabbits, and silkworms.

The letter goes on at great length to talk about village industries and says that better culture and better citizenship are essential to true political reform. Laudable sentiments say the critics, but isn't progress in rabbit breeding negligible when compared with the retardatory effect of the lack of the right of free speech?

The indications are that civil government will be a long time coming, and that if it does come by peaceful evolution it will be ultra-conservative.

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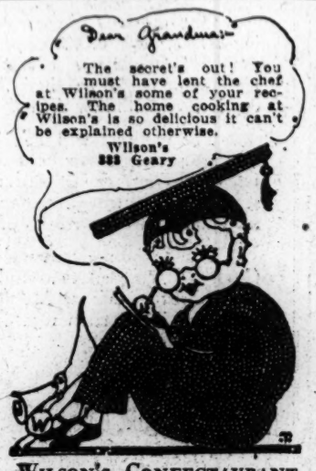

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ENGLISH EXHIBITOR WINS ORCHID PRIZE

Eminent Horticulturist Receives Medal for Service to American Society's Show

When Gurney Wilson, chairman of the board of judges for the exhibition of the American Orchid Society, now in its last two days at Horticultural Hall, sails for England tomorrow, he will take with him two possessions of value. He will take back the English orchids, which have been an unusual and valuable factor in the show, which were admitted to the United States under bond, duty free, and must leave at the port of entry.

Then, too, he will take with him the first medal issued by the American Orchid Society to a visitor. The medal was presented to Mr. Wilson by A. C. Burrage, president of the American Orchid Society, in appreciation of his service in helping to make this exhibition memorable in the history of orchid interests.

The design of the medal is the work of Mrs. Oakes Ames. Its face bears the embossed figure of an Indian bowing to the two great divisions of the orchid—the terrestrial, which grows on the earth, and the epiphytal, which grows on other plants. The reverse side of the medal bears the name of the society.

Although the time of the exhibition has been extended to tomorrow evening, in order to give greater opportunity to observe the great collection of orchids, Mr. Wilson must sail tomorrow, according to his original plan, in order to reach England and assume his official tasks in anticipation of the exhibition of the orchid section of the Royal Horticultural Society, which will be held in London, May 27 to 30.

The executive committee of the present exhibition found that the exhibition offered so many special features that it decided to issue a number of special awards to signify their importance.

A gold medal was awarded Ernest B. Dane for his special display.

Frederick W. Pocock of Beverly Farms won a gold medal in recognition of executive ability. A similar award was made to Thomas W. Nason of Boston.

A group of Cattleya Mossias, exhibited by John Mutch of Waban, won a silver medal.

The group of deep orchid, white, lavender and cream cut blooms exhibited by Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart., of Gatton Park, Surrey, Eng., won a large gold medal in recognition of its rarity.

A medal for superior cultivation was awarded Ernest J. Hannington of Hackensack, N. J.

A fine example of the Denorobium Nobile, exhibited by Thomas Roland of Nahant, took a silver medal.

Two medals, a silver and a small gold, were awarded F. E. Dixon of Elkins Park, Pa., for artistic arrangement and for a fine example of superior culture of the Vanda Tri-Color respectively.

John L. Congdon of Beverly Farms received a silver medal in recognition of executive ability.

James Goodier of Elkins Park, Pa., received a silver medal for artistic arrangement and Oliver Lines of Pittsfield a small gold medal for superior cultivation. William B. Berger of Denver, Colo., received a silver medal for his group of Cattleya plants.

Mr. Burrage won a number of medals as well as a diploma for his collection of Orchidiana and orchid paintings. The diploma represents one of the society's highest awards and one which never before has been given.

STATE DRY FORCES FAVOR DALLINGER

(Continued from Page 1)

stead Act. The league has been referred to as marking time in this situation.

These are not the facts, it is said, and it is very strongly intimated in prohibition circles that the league is quite certain of its position with respect to the candidate it will support. Not only that, but the report was current today that it would soon declare itself. It goes without saying that as the situation stands today Mr. Dallinger will be the man to get the indorsement of the drys and their support is sure to be a considerable factor at the polls. The only possible contingency that could change matters would be the entry into the race of a man possessing an equally clean prohibition record. This might present a problem.

The third candidate in the field, Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, so definitely represents the wet forces of the State that he can receive no consideration by the drys. Just how they regard these three candidates is made clear in Mrs. Tilton's statement, which follows:

I have been continually asked since Representative Dallinger announced his candidacy for the United States Senatorship what will be the position of the women's division of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League on his candidacy and that of the other candidates who up to date are Speaker Gillett of Springfield and Louis Coolidge of Milton.

The women of the committee are, naturally, absolutely dry. They represent women's organizations through the State which are on record for prohibition and its enforcement. Of course we have had no meeting since Mr. Dallinger and Mr. Gillett announced their candidacies, so I am only speaking in general, but those women on the committee whom I have seen agree with me that of course we must back the dry candidates. That is what we are for.

Mr. Dallinger's Record

Thus far the only dry who has offered himself is Dallinger and he has been a most faithful dry, fighting for prohibition long before it became the prominent cause that it is today.

Louis Coolidge, of course, is the leader of the wets and naturally would not have any sympathy from us dry women. We should respect his conscientiousness but we could not vote for him.

Mr. Gillett voted against the Eighteenth Amendment. He was also indorsed by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition in 1922. I also note that certain wet newspapers say that now that prominent Republicans have called for Mr. Gillett as United States Senator, the best thing to do is to drop the prohibition issue and play up other issues.

In my opinion, Mr. Gillett stands today in the wet column by his record and certainly until he has a change of heart, which is expressed loudly in black and white in the press, I cannot feel that the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League could support his candidacy.

It seems to me it would not be faithful or loyal on our part to those who have served us, to support a man who has voted against us. I think we owe it to the men who serve us to stand by them. I have given Mr. Dallinger my name as one of his supporters. That does not mean that I should not give others out name, because of course the Anti-Saloon League must support all drys who run, but up to date as far as I can see the only avowed dry that is running is Mr. Dallinger and I do not see how my committee could do anything but support him at present. Nor, do I see how the W. C. T. U. could do anything but support him up to date. Of course, the situation may change but I want to say that at the present time it seems to me our duty lies in one direction—to support the only real dry who has come into the field, Representative Dallinger

Of course Mr. Gillett may have had a change of heart. It is only fair to say that the drys in Congress feel he has been very fair with them in his treatment of the dry issue. Of course as Speaker he does not vote.

We want to be fair all around but we also want to be true and I think that I am expressing what the average dry woman will feel in this State. There is a tremendous dry sentiment among the women of Massachusetts. They are arousing themselves and I look to see in the next two or three years a great clearing up of prohibition and its enforcement. But, it can only be done by the women being true to the men who have been true to them, by the women being courageous, by not playing politics but by standing for the right.

"BIBLE IS PROVED BY ARCHÆOLOGY"

Discoverer of Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb Says Excavations Shed Light on Scriptures

That archæology is substantiating the main features of Bible history is the opinion of Howard Carter, noted Egyptologist and co-discoverer with Lord Carnarvon of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning.

Mr. Carter, who is in Boston for two lecture engagements, declared himself to be no Biblical authority, but gave it as his judgment, as an archæologist, that, in general outline, although not necessarily in detail, the account of the early enslavement of the Israelites and of their escape from the yoke of the Pharaohs has been found, by modern discoveries, to be according to the Bible story. Mr. Carter, however, makes no special claims, from a biblical point of view, for Tut-ankh-Amen. "He most certainly was not the Pharoah of the Exodus," Carter declared. "That Pharoan, doubtless, was the son of Rameses the Great."

At one point Mr. Carter takes issue with the commonly accepted view of the bondage of the Israelites. "I cannot believe," said Mr. Carter, "that theirs was a slavery under the whip. It seems impossible to me that the great feats of construction and art which they accomplished could have been carried through under that kind of compulsion. Love alone could do that work.

"The Israelites must have put themselves into their tasks for the joy of the working. That is the only way I can account for their achievements. And it is quite possible that the Egyptians were as anxious to have the Jews go, as were the Jews themselves to go. They were gaining control of the business and economic life of the country. They were even working their way into the Government.

As for modern Egypt, Mr. Carter is convinced that the Egyptians are sincerely trying to work out their own national salvation. "Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader," said Mr. Carter, "is the great power in the country. He is making an earnest effort to govern the country by modern and statesmanlike methods. It is too soon to pass judgment, but, as a whole, the Egyptians, I believe, would rather have a worse government of their own than a better government under aliens. In that they are much like the rest of us."

Returning to the Bible stories as related to archæology, Mr. Carter said: "One may go into the Egyptian villages today and hear related there, by the town story-tellers, legends much like the stories of the early part of the Old Testament. The story of the Exodus may be heard recounted in almost any village street in Egypt. The same may be said of the creation. The details of these stories are varied to suit the fancy of the particular story-teller and the desires of his audience, but there is, I believe, back of them all a general outline of fact similar to that which is set forth in the Bible narratives."

STATE GIRLS' CLUBS HOLD ANNUAL RALLY

Two hundred representatives of the more than 4000 members of 33 clubs in all parts of the State affiliated with the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, assembled for their annual convention rally at Cedar Hill, Waltham, yesterday. Officers were electer as follows:

President, Miss Marion H. Niles of Wellesley Farms, re-elected for the seventh consecutive time; first vice-president, Miss Eleanor W. Allen of Boston; second vice-president, Miss Muriel Haynes of Augusta; third vice-president, Miss Margaret L. Brayton of Fall River; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Herbert Sweet of Attleboro; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Sherman Whipple Jr. of Webster; sixth vice-president, Mrs. R. M. Dennett of North Adams; seventh vice-president, Miss Grace Barth of Boston; treasurer, Miss Katherine F. Williams; secretary, Mrs. R. Werner Brust of Haverhill.

DR. BUTLER CALLED NULLIFIER OF PROHIBITION BY GOV. PINCHOT

(Continued from Page 1)

Murray Butler and other nullifiers of the law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Governor Pinchot then made his charge against Secretary Mellon, saying:

His opposition to the investigation of the enforcement service will direct public attention and the attention of the investigating committee to the fact that Mr. Mellon was part owner of many thousand barrels of Overholt whisky when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect; to the fact that as lately as March 31 of this year he was, on the authority of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, still interested in the proceeds of this whisky when sold; to the illegal withdrawals of more than 42,000 barrels of whisky from the Overholt warehouse, near Pittsburgh, which led to indictments, and to the fact that the indictments were quashed and the men responsible were never punished.

Opportunity for Laymen

"This body of laymen can do more almost than any other body of men to set the situation of this country right," Governor Pinchot told the Methodists, after Bishop Willam F. McDowell of Washington, D. C., had introduced him as "a believer in God and the friend of all good men." He continued:

A serious situation exists. If the Government breaks down, it will be the fault of the violators of the law. This is a case for tireless uncompromising action to which every church member is irrevocably and solemnly pledged. The danger is not in the opposition of bad men but in the carelessness and often the deliberate opposition of people from whom we have a right to expect support.

The sordid betrayal of the Eighteenth Amendment is known from coast to coast. Open and openly tolerated alliances between bootleggers and politicans have corrupted our children, degraded the characters, destroyed the health and cost the lives of uncounted thousands, debauched our Government and shamed us before the whole world. If we cannot be stirred by this we cannot be stirred at all.

"I am here to ask every one of you, and the millions you represent," the Governor said later in his address, "to unite in a common effort for righteousness in public life, for law enforcement and for obedience to the constitution. . . . The issue before us is the greatest that can be, the issue between right and wrong. This time God and the people are on one side, and liquor on the other."

Senator Fess Speaks

Senator Fess, in his address, said that the government of the United States has pioneered in urging step by step, mediation, arbitration and judicial process to avert the horrors of war, and in meeting the proposal to enter the World Court faces a concrete opportunity to serve humanity. He urged American entry into the existing international judicial body. Fears that such action would draw the United States into the League of Nations he characterized as "absurd."

Tracing efforts of prominent American statesmen and the development within the Republican Party of sentiment in support of judicial settlement of international differences, Senator Fess said that support of the World Court at this time would be "consistent with our policy of the past 50 years." He continued:

It is an additional and also an advanced step which would be taken by us without a dissenting voice were it not recommended by the League of Nations. To withhold our support would be to ignore our long-standing and well-known efforts for peace and as a party repudiate our specific party pledges of every presidential campaign since 1904, when first made largely through the influence of President Roosevelt.

Thus far the objections heard are not convincing. Objection because it does not carry power to enforce its findings made by those who properly objected to the League of Nations because it does provide force has but little weight. Objection because parties are not compelled to resort to the Court for adjudication is not conclusive since we have not yet reached the state of world understanding and interpretation of rights, obligations and policies to submit all questions justiciable and non-justiciable, willy-nilly to a world court. The only available plan is to provide a court to which disputes may be submitted only when both parties agree to do so.

Position Called Absurd

Senator Fess asserted that "the one and leading objection that adherence to the protocol will put us into the League of Nations, would be sufficient grounds to defeat were it true" but concluded that "this position is absurd." He said that the proposal to establish a court was not submitted to the League for action, but to member nations to act upon "in their individual and sovereign capacity."

"Any necessary reservation to remove all reasonable fear that this leads into the League would doubtless be accepted by the Senate and be certainly agreeable to the President," he said. "His concern is not any pride of opinion, but he yearns with our people to accomplish something in the interest of peace. If wars cannot be wholly avoided, as they cannot, at least the chances of war can be lessened and their horrors can be mitigated by providing an agency of pacific settlement made up of trained minds to hear such cases as are agreeably submitted to it by the contending prties.

"The President's purpose is well understood. The action of the Senate can easily be foreseen, and the verdict of the people acting on available information will be as definite as if it had already been rendered."

The Negro Situation

"The Negro has waked up," declared Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, who followed Senator Fess and spoke on "Inter-racial Adjustments." It is an impossibility to keep us where we once were, and your cry of white supremacy gives us no concern."

Radical propaganda, Bishop Jones said, was being directed against the Negro—"who, I regret to say," he added, "now burns, in a measure, with hate. The Negro is thoroughly Protestant but there is a body at work, calling itself 100 per cent American, that is undermining one of the most thorough going of Protestant churches."

Bishop Jones prophesied that the Negro exodus from the south to the north would continue. He praised a movement which he said was in progress in the south for just treatment of the Negro, and asserted that his race would be "satisfied with nothing less."

Bishop Frederick B. Fisher of Calcutta, India, spoke at the convention on "America at the Cross Roads." He declared that democracy had become "a world staple," and said that America in order to retain her leadership in world idealism must have her natonial life kept true to the ideals of the pilgrims.

African Methodist Conference Goes on Record for World Court

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12 (Special)—The twenty-seventh annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here, went on record in favor of the United States entering a World Court. A resolution adopted would name a committee from the Bishops' Council of the conference to wait on the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican platform committees at the coming national conventions to ascertain their attitudes on legislation affecting Negroes.

BACKWARD CHILD MEASURE OPPOSED

Group of Rhode Island Teachers Protests Against Release From School

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12 (Special)—The Barnard Club, composed of men engaged in teaching, has voted its protest against the Hamilton bill, a measure passed by the Rhode Island House and intended to relieve from school attendance children between 14 and 16 who "may be adjudged incapable of further educational progress." The protest is embodied in resolutions accepted by the club, which at the same time advocated the enactment of the Peck bill, a substitute measure.

In condemning the Hamilton bill the resolutions state: "Because they learn more slowly, mentally handicapped children need a longer, rather than a shorter, time to acquire that preparation for a useful life which the school has to offer, than do children of normal ability."

The resolutions maintain that it is the duty of school officials to adapt methods and materials of instruction to the ability of handicapped children and that the State should aid communities where such means is lacking.

In acting on the resolutions the Barnard Club called attention to the peck bill, which provides for a survey of the state by a commission to determine where special educational correctives are needed and to recommend that they be supplied by the communities with state aid.

Although the Hamilton bill was drawn by Assemblyman John A. Hamilton, who holds the dual office of overseer of the poor in the city of Cranston, the Society for Organizing Charity in the city of Providence has protested against its passage. It had been stated that the Barnard Club was favorable to the Hamilton bill, but the organization by overwhelming vote makes it plain that it is not.

W. C. T. U. ASSAILS BUTLER ATTITUDE

Removal as Columbia Head Asked at Brooklyn Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—A resolution asking the trustees of Columbia University to remove Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as its president because of his public attack on the United States prohibition law in a speech delivered at the recent annual dinner of the Missouri Society here, was passed by the Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union at the closing meeting of its forty-first annual convention.

The sessions, attended by about 250 delegates, were held in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

A feature of the convention was the receipt of the first reply Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, has made to Dr. Butler since he expressed his anti-prohibition sentiments. In Washington, D. C., Mr. Wheeler issued a statement declaring that "no party can slip into power on a wet plank." The Columbia University president will be a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cleveland, O., in June.

The resolution passed by the Kings County union referred to Dr. Butler's influence on the American youth, both as president of Columbia University, and as "a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1920," and declared that his Missouri Society speech was "the strongest arraignment against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that they had ever heard."

Dr. Butler, although a prominent Republican, has accepted an invitation to serve on the general entertainment committee of the New York Democratic convention committee "to extend the hospitality of the city to the delegations from all the states and territories to the National Democratic Convention" to be held here in June.

Dry leaders see in this departure evidence of the fact that the wets recognize no political party lines.

POSTAL SALARY RISE NOW HELD DOUBTFUL

The outlook for passage of the bill now pending in Congress granting salary increases to postal employees is less favorable than it was a month ago, John A. Kelley, president of Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who returned last week from Washington, reported at a meeting of the clerks last Saturday. He based his opinion on President Coolidge's economy pronouncements which have aroused a belief, he said, that the bill would be vetoed if passed.

The recent-elected officers were installed as follows: President, John A. Kelly; recording secretary, William A. Collins; financial secretary, George H. McManis; treasurer, Barnard W. O'Brien; vice-president, Arthur Dorey; trustees, Fred H. Lambert, John C. Keliher and Stephen H. Taylor.

NEW SHOE PACT MEETS PROTESTS

Lynn Manufacturers Criticize Creighton Action

LYNN, Mass., May 12 (Special)—Action of the A. M. Creighton Shoe Company, one of the largest and steadiest running concerns in the city, in signing a new agreement with the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America may be protested by other manufacturers who are signatories to the state board of arbitration peace agreement.

Harry D. Linscott, counsel for the manufacturers, holds to the opinion that under the State Board agreement the manufacturers were to sign in a body. Edward Fisher, chairman of the State Board, refused today to venture an opinion on the legality of the Creighton pact until he had studied the situation fully.

General officials of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, who negotiated the agreement on Saturday afternoon, are jubilant, as they feel that with the Creighton firm signed up the attempt of the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Haverhill and Boston to win over the shoe workers to their standard will be hopeless.

Other independent manufacturers are expected to sign up with the Amalgamated now that the Creighton concern has shown the way. The new agreement calls for the employment of none but Amalgamated workers when they can be furnished, a five and a half day week for nine months in the year and a five day week during June, July and August. All differences will be submitted to the state board on failure of the parties to agree between themselves.

MR. HULL SEEKS TO BE SPEAKER

Is Republican Candidate for Post Held by Mr. Young

John C. Hull (R.), Representative of Leominister, today announced his candidacy for the position as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. B. Loring Young, the present Speaker, will seek the Republican nomination as Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Hull entered the House in 1916, and since that time has served on the committees on education, judiciary, rules, elections, and bills in third reading. With the exception of the Committee on Rules, he has been chairman of these committees, after having served as a committeeman.

The education committee, of which he was chairman, reported favorably on the bill taking $4,000,000 from the proceeds of the income tax and turning it over to the poorer cities and towns for the securing of better school teachers.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the report of a recess commission called for the purpose of revising and codifying the laws.

The committee on judiciary reported bills relieving congestion in the superior courts.

STATE "TRUSTS" HELD LIABLE TO TAXATION BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—"Massachusetts trusts" were declared by the Supreme Court today to be subjected to taxation under the federal Revenue Acts of 1918, but it wa shéld that they were not subject to taxation under the Revenue Act of 1916 as associations having capital stock represented by shares.

The organizations known as Massachusetts Trusts contended they were exempt from a federal tax, insisting that while they had capital stock they were not associations because legal title to the property involved was held by trustees for the benefit of persons who owned certificates of beneficial interest in them and who received the net income.

The lower federal courts held the trusts liable to federal taxation as associations organized for profit and having capital stock represented by shares.

The question was presented to the Supreme Court in four cases brought by Simon Hecrt, Summit L. Hecht, Arthur L. Howard, Robert S. Barlow, Alvah Crocker and others to recover taxes paid the Federal Government.

LEATHER TANNERY OPENS IN SALEM

SALEM, Mass., May 12—The Strauss-Limon Leather Company, a New York concern, has taken the tannery on Fort Avenue, this city, for the manufacture of split leather for the shoe, glove and novelty trade. Manufacturing has already begun.

B. H. Strauss, senior member of the firm, has been in New York's leather district for 34 years. He was a member of the former firm of Reiter & Strauss, and was later in business in his own name. Mr. Limon was formerly superintendent of the tannery of C. Moench & Sons, Milwaukee, and later was connected with J. Litchman & Sons of Newark, N. J.

NEW COURTHOUSE ASSURED

LOWELL, Mass., May 12 (Special)—Gov. Channing H. Cox has signed the bill which authorizes the erection of a new courthouse for this city. There has been considerable controversy over the site for the new building and its location has not yet been determined. The county commissioners will select the site within a few days and members of the commission state that it will be as near the business center of the city as possible.

PENN SEABOARD STEEL DEFICIT

Penn Seaboard Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 a deficit of $17,506 after interest and idle plant expenses.

MANUFACTURERS OPTIMISTIC OVER NEW SHOE SEASON

Popularity of Patent Low Cuts Expected to Continue—Leather Market Stronger

Many prominent shoe manufacturers are freely expressing encouraging views over the future of the shoe markets, quite in contrast with the prevailing sentiment in most other lines of business. The fact that buying may not assume old-time proportions is no longer a discouraging factor, as the continual changes in styles prohibit large future contracts.

Although a fair number of wholesale buyers are seen in the Boston shoe market weekly, by far the most business is being obtained by selling forces on the road.

There appears to be nothing to disturb the strong position low cuts hold in the market. The demand for boots is spotty at best. Favorite upper leathers will be pretty much the same as last season, patent leather leading in all grades of ladies' footwear with suede, buck and black satin well represented.

Buyers express a strong belief that price concessions will be obtained, regardless of grades, but it appears that reductions, if any, will be small.

Leather prices Stronger

Tanners of oak sole leather say that styles still run small but the future has a much brighter aspect. Prices rule strong though unchanged. Top grades are heavy, steer backs being offered at 47@50c, second selections 44@46c, tannery run, all weights, 40@45c, standard light weights 35@40c, finders' bends, better selections at 65@75c.

Oak offal is moving better the demand showing an improving volume. Last week's sales were as follows: Double shoulders 33@35c, single shoulders 29@31c, oak bellies active up to several carload lots at 21@22c, heads are also moving at 11@13c.

Union sole leather is having an improving call, buyers showing considerable courage in their willingness to clean up lots. Selected heavy native steer backs bring 44@46c, medium weights, of quality, 41@43c, light cow backs 38@40c, and country hide backs 35@36c.

The demand for calfskins has reacted to special grades, and restricted buying, the drop in raw stock being taken too seriously as packer March and April skins recovered from 1 to 2c. Top grades of embossed skins are now offered at 50@52c, prime full chrome colored skins 44@48c, good medium grades 34@39c, lower qualities 25@33c, odd lots 17@19c.

No. 1 grades of novelty finishes are offered at 55@65c, No. 2 selections 45@50c, and another grade at 35@40c.

Buying Still Restricted

Though there is quite an optimistic sentiment underlying the side upper leather market, prices continue unchanged and buying is kept close to actual needs. Quotations range as follows: Selected colors, full grain stock, 27@30c. Medium quality, 21@25c. The call for colored and black buck is quite steady, top grades bringing 42@47c, mediums are listed at 30@40c, and a lower sort, 15@22c.

New business in patent leather is now of a filling up sort; still there are many back orders which, with an occasional foreign order, keep the jappaners busy. However, there is a good future business for patent leather. Indications might justify the prediction that the coming shoe season will call for more of this bright stock than ever before. Prices are the same as quoted for a month or more.

Latest reports speak of liberal orders having been obtained for both glazed kid, and patent colt, also sides, on foreign accounts and that May shipments abroad will aggregate more than 1,000,000 feet of each with transactions in abeyance for equally large amounts. Such business relieves the glazed kid market of an accumulated surplus.

SENATE ORDERS COTTON INQUIRY BY TARIFF BOARD

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—An inquiry into the cotton textile industry by the Tariff Commission was ordered today by the Senate on motion of David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts.

The Tariff Commission also was urged by John J. Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, to recommend an increase on cotton and woolen manufactures.

In a letter to Chairman Marvin, Mr. Rogers said textile mills in New England generally were on a half-time basis with no assurances of early improvement. Steps must be taken, he declared, to cut down cotton and woolen imports by increasing tariff duties if conditions are to be improved and the commission was asked to begin hearings with a view to taking advantage of the flexible provisions of the tariff law.

FACT BASIS SOUGHT FOR NEW SCHOOL LAW

Problems involved in the investigation of compulsory school age and educational requirements for boys and girls, are to be discussed at two special meetings of the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association. The first is to be held at the State House, Boston, May 24, at 10 a. m.; the second at the High School of Commerce, Springfield, May 31, at 10 a. m.

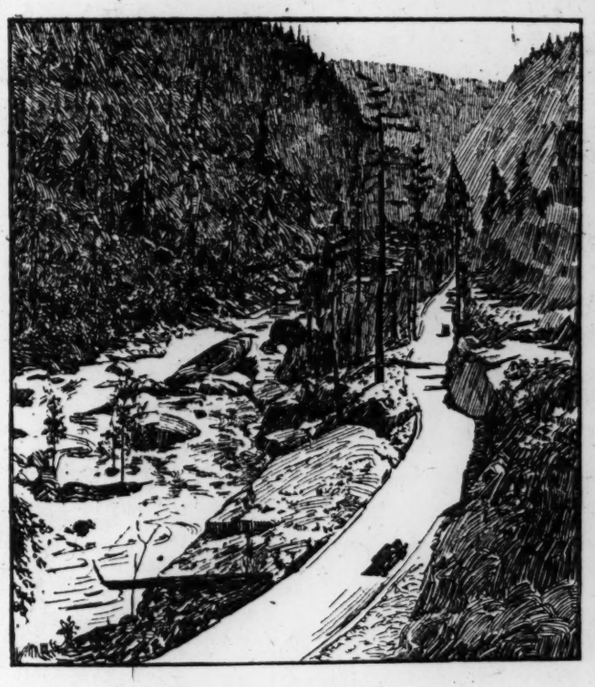
The investigation is regarded as the largest and most important piece of constructive work the Massachusetts superintendents have undertaken and is expected to provide a fact-basis for proposed legislation which has been a subject of controversy for several years.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE SOUGHT

An appeal calling on every member of the American Legion to march with his post on Memorial Day was issued by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, department commander, today.

"The youth will be watching us that day," said the General in his appeal. "The boys and girls will look up to the veteran and will notice if he be not there. I believe May 30 is the psychological anniversary day of the veteran.

"Judge Landis, at my request as Commander, has asked both the great Baseball Leagues to put their double-header on in the afternoon and to let nothing interfere with the morning tribute, and participation in some memorial exercises.



Vacationing *in the* Pacific Coast States

The charm of California, Oregon and Washington attracts visitors to this wonderful land from every part of the world.

California—with its delightful climate, sunshine, snow-capped peaks, surf-lined beaches, orange groves, beautiful scenery and smooth motoring roads, is truly a land of fascinating interest.

Oregon—land of snow peaks, great evergreen forests, roaring canyons, wondrous lakes, ocean and beaches; and Washington—with its glaciers, incomparable Mount Rainier and rugged, picturesque landscape—here the vacationist's every hour of every day is filled with new thrills.

The motorist will find in the Pacific Coast States, roads that are unexcelled anywhere. One wonderful highway extends from San Diego to Vancouver with but one or two incompleted sections. Excellent lateral roads in these three states make the mountain and coast resorts of easy access by automobile.

Those who are contemplating a vacation trip to the Pacific Coast will do well to consult the Hotel and Resort pages of The Christian Science Monitor (published Tuesdays and Fridays) for information regarding accommodations and routes of travel.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

PULITZER PRIZES ARE ANNOUNCED

New York World Gets Medal for Baring Florida Peonage —Boston Editorial Wins

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University announced yesterday the awards of the several Pulitzer prizes and traveling scholarships for 1924 made by the advisory board of the School of Journalism.

A gold medal for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service" rendered by an American newspaper during the year was awarded to the New York World in connection with "the exposure of the Florida peonage evil."

The Boston Herald's editorial article, "Who Made Coolidge," written by Frank U. Buxton, was selected as the work which showed the greatest "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in the right direction." The prize was $500.

In addition, a special prize of $1000 was given to the widow of the late Frank I. Cobb of the New York World in recognition of "the distinction and influence of her husband's editorial writing and service."

Manager White's story of an eclipse of the sun, published in the San Diego Sun, San Diego, Calif., was chosen as the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the conditions of award being strict accuracy, terseness and the accomplishment of some public good. The prize was $1000.

"Ding" Cartoon Wins

J. N. Darling of the New York Herald-Tribune, won the $500 prize for the best cartoon with his drawing entitled "In Good Old U. S. A.," published in the New York Tribune May 6, 1923, the determining qualities being "clearness of the idea, excellence of the drawing and pictorial effect and helpfulness of a commendable cause of public importance." Other awards were:

For the American novel of 1924 which best presented the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1000, to "The Able McLaughlins" by Margaret Wilson; for the original American play most representative of the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners, $1000, to "Hell-Bent Fer Heaven," by Hatcher Hughes.

For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, $2000, to "The American Revolution," by Charles Howard McIlwain.

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, $1000, to "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin.

For the best volume of verse published by an American author, $1000, to "New Hampshire," by Robert Frost.

Three Scholarships

The three traveling scholarships of $1500 each to enable graduates of the School of Journalism, who passed their examinations with the highest honors, to visit and study Europe were awarded to Marian L. Robinson of Orlando, Fla., Herbert Brucker, East Orange, N. J., and Phelps Haviland Adams, New YorR City.

Philip Bower of New York, a student of the National Academy of Design Schools, received the $1500 scholarship as the most promising and deserving pupil.

The advisory board of the School of Journalism is composed of the following members.

Solomon B. Griffin, formerly of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican; John L. Heaton, the New York World; Victor F. Lawson, The Chicago Daily News; Edward Page Mitchell, formerly of the New York Herald; Ralph Pulitzer, the New York World; Melville L. Stone, the Associated Press; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the Boston Herald; Arthur M. Howe, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis Post Dispatch; John Steward Bryan, the Richmond News-Leader; Rollo Ogden, the New York Times; Alfred Holman, the San Francisco Argonaut.

AVERAGE VOTE COSTS 60 CENTS

Mr. Cook Says This Is Divided Between State and Towns

Using the official returns tabulated in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, the cost of the votes to elect delegates to the national political conventions this year averaged 60 cents. Of this, citise or towns paid 37½ ctnts and the State 22½ cents.

This figure was arrived at by adding the highest vote polled by the Democratic and Republican candidates, namely, Senator David I. Walsh 42,922, and Gov. Channing H. Cox 69,526, totaling 132,488. To pay for this vote, cities and towns of the Commonwealth contributed $14,200 for polling places and $35,500 for election officers, amounting in all to almost $50,000.

The State expended $30,000 for the ballots and candidates' papers used. Thus, with a total expense of almost $80,000 for 132,488 votes, the average cost for each vote is slightly more than 60 cents, five-eighths of which is paid for by the cities and towns and three-eighths by the State.

For the oncoming state election in November, the estimated cost for cities and towns will be $60,000, and the same amount for the satte. The larger amount payable by the state is due to the fact that more candidates' papers and ballots will be needed. Because of the much greater number of votes likely to be cast, the average cost per vote should be much smaller than the election of delegates to the party conventions.

SIGNBOARD BILL IS AGREED UPON

Advertisers and Opponents to Draw Up Joint Measure

A bill that will be acceptable to both advertisers and those in opposition to outdoor billboards will be drawn by representatives of both parties, resulting from acceptance of the recommendation made by the Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House today. The tgreement followed a hearing on the petition that billboards erected in violation of the rules of the Department of Public Works shall be deemed a public nuisance. William F. Williams, commissioner of Public Works Department, appeared in behalf of the petition, the reason for which is given that, even if a billboard violates the rules, it cannot be removed by the department, but if it is made a nuisance it can be. Cases exist where the department cannot enforce its own rules, and they are violated with impunity.

Judge Robert Walcott of Cambridge, for the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Civic League, supported the petition. Mrs. Wenona O. Pingham, for the state Federation of Women's Clubs, gave their support.

Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of the Division of Highways and Motor Vehicles, said they could get anywhere in enforcement, under present conditions.

Opposition was headed by Charles H. Innes, saying the bill comes in late, and is not necessary. He represented the advertisers who want to test their rights in court. The bill interferes with legitimate advertising as well as outlaws, he said.

John Cronin, for the F. H. Birch Company, protested aaginst putting the stigma of a nuisance upon a whole business.

ITALY ASKS UNITY ON REICH PAYMENT

Allies Must Act Together, Foreign Office Believes

By Special Cable

ROME, May 12—In view of the approaching conference of the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, with the Belgian ministers, it is interesting to point out briefly what is Italy's standpoint on the reparation problem. Since the rejection of the Italian memorandum of December, 1922, the Italian Government, while following closely the events, has adopted a passive policy without, however, prejudicing its own interest.

The Italian Prime Minister will now receive from the Belgian statesmen valuable information in regard to the precise attitude of both the French and British governments and of public opinion. Signor Mussolini still adheres to his old favorite thesis of the connection between reparations and interallied war debts. It has been questioned whether Italy would adhere to the economic block against Germany in the event that the latter voluntarily defaults from its treaty obligations.

If the allies really maintain a united front, not only on the reparation questions, but also on all the other international problems, with the interested states forming an entente, then the entente will have such moral force that Germany will think twice before failing its obligations. On the contrary, if a complete union among all the old allies can not be effected, then Germany will always resist, taking advantage of every incident to evade its engagements.

In these circumstances the economic bloc will not have a real value, but would only cause international complications analogous to those caused by the German submarine war. The essential condition needed to force Germany to pay is that the allies should really have a united front, putting aside all differences.

KIYOURA CABINET LEFT IN MINORITY

With Half Results Known, Opposition Parties in Japan Are Far Ahead of Government

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—With nearly half of the constituencies reported in Saturday's parliamentary election, a majority for the opposition coalition against the Kiyoura Government in virtually assured.

While belief is growing that Viscount Kiego Kiyoura, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet will resign shortly, it is stated in authoritative quarters that the change in Government will be withheld until after the formal state celebration in June of the marriage of the Prince Regent Hirohito.

Viscount Takaakira Kato, President of the Kensei-Kai party, is considered Viscount Kiyoura's most likely successor. Viscount Kato is a former minister of foreign affairs.

Official returns for 204 of 464 seats in the Saturday elections give:

Opposition: Kensei-kai 66, Seiyu-kai 36; Kakushin Club 18; total for Coalition 121.

Seiyuhonto (Government) 46; Business Men's Party 9; Independents 28.

The Japanese policy toward the United States on the question of immigration will not be affected by the expected change in Government in Japan, in the opinion of officials of the Foreign Office here.

If a new Cabinet is formed with Viscount Kato as Prime Minister, it is probable that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, former Ambassador to the United States, would be named Foreign Minister.

Japan's next move in the immigration matter is being framed by the "unofficial" section of the Foreign Office, which includes Baron Shidehara and Sadao Saburi, a former attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

In view of the prospective defeat in the United States Congress of President Coolidg's proposed Japanese exclusion compromise, it was learned authoritatively that the Foreign Office is studying the immigration question wholly from the point of view that exclusion will become a fact on July 1. Under these conditions, it is believed that the most that Japan can do is to prepare a formal protest against exclusion on the ground that it will contravene treaty rights and injure the prestige of the Japanese Nation.

Japanese Prime Minister Sends Plea to America

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12 (Special)—A protest from Viscount Kiego Kiyoura, Prime Minister of Japan, against United States legislation excluding Japanese immigration is being taken to the people of the United States by W. W. Axling, superintendent of the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, who arrived here from the Orient en route for the United States. Mr. Axling carried with him a typewritten statement which he said the Japanese Prime Minister had authorized him to make on his behalf. In this statement Viscount Kiyoura urges the American people to reconsider their decision not to admit Japanese to their country.

"Of course the Jingoes talk of the war," the Prime Minister is quoted as saying, "but the time has passed when the sword should settle international disputes."

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Axling said, had declared that the Washington Disarmament Conference had brought a new day in international affairs, and that if America and Japan could continue to see, eye to eye, the peace of the Pacific would be assured.

"I cannot but feel that America has gone astray," the Japanese Minister was quoted as saying. He added, however, that he was confident that America's sense of justice and fair play would cause a change in her exclusion policy. The church, he urged, should seek to awaken the Christian conscience of America to the need of Christian treatment for Japanese in America.

The present issue is not confined to immigration, but is racial, the Japanese Prime Minister and Japanese leaders generally believe, according to Mr. Axling. They are willing to cut down Japanese immigration to the United States to a very small figure and realize that a large immigration movement would cause new problems. They feel that Japan's status as a nation and a race, however, should be recognized and respected.

Viscount Kiyoura said only strict measures by the Government, Mr. Axling declared, had prevented serious demonstrations in Japan against the United States' exclusion policy.

PEDDY WITNESSES NOT SUCCESSFUL

Contributers to Mayfield Campaign Say Snator Was Not Cognizant of Gifts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—Attempts on the part of attorneys representing George E. B. Peddy in the contest before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections against Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, to show that Mr. Mayfield was cognizant of certain campaign contr'butions made in his behalf, apparently did not meet with success in the hearing today. The witnesses, who were oil producers, one of them being also an attorney for other producers, testified that they had contributed, but that in so far as they knew Mr. Mayfield had not known of it.

That he had pledged $750 to Mr. Mayfield's first primary campaign for the Senatorial nomination, was stated by T. F. Hunter, oil producer and attorney, of Wichita Falls, Tex., while G. Clint Wood, oil producer, declared that he had not contributed to the campaign of Mr. Mayfield in the first primary, although he did in the second or run-off primary, give $25 in behalf of Mr. Mayfield, but that this amount was wholly for local purposes.

In the early fall of 1921, declared Mr. Hunter, he had a conference in his office in Wichita Falls, with J. L. (Len) Hunter, relative to the Mayfield campaign, although Mr. Mayfield had not then made his public announcement. At that meeting, the witness said, he pledged $750, of which he paid $500 in cash at once. Of this amount it developed through the examination by Mr. Nickels, that a part of this $750 had been contributed by two of his clients, who were oil producers. In this connection he named Dansinger Brothers of Kansas City, and Mr. Lanning of Lanning, Moninger, and Newby.

ALABAMA PLANS FOREST GROWING

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6 (Special Correspondence)—The state forestry department of Alabama is making extensive plans to launch a campaign of conservation and education to care for its timber supply.

The state commissioner has adopted rules and forms of contracts for establishment of auxiliary state forests. The owner of the land contracts with the state to set aside his land for a period of five years, devoting it to forest culture and guarding it from fire.

Alabama has a total of 33,000,000 acres of timber land, according to a recent statement by Maj. Page S. Bunker, State Forester. Of this amount about 20,000,000 acres is in an unimproved or wild state. Major Bunker asserts that the State must take steps to cultivate its timber supply and increase the growth, or within the next few years it will be buying all of its wood from the Pacific northwest and paying out millions of dollars in carriage costs.

WET ORGANIZATION BACKS CANDIDATES

Association Against Prohibition Amendment Indorses Legislators for Re-Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—Convinced that there is not the slightest prospect of the present Congress breaking down on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitutio by enacting nullification legislation, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, most formidable of the wet organizations, claiming a membership of hundreds of thousands, has announced its intention of making "a igorous effort to add at least 75 men to the present wet force in the House of Representatives."

Many of the leaders of the wet uprising are now in Washington attending the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on the 59 identical bills for permitting wine and beer of 2.75 alcoholic content. The association will aid all wet men now members of the Senate and House to retain their seats, and also work for state, county and city officers favorable to restoring the liquor traffic.

Active Campaign Intended

The announcement of Capt. W. H. Stayton, founder and executive head of the association, was that immediately following the conclusion of the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee, G. C. Hinckley, national secretary of the association, would start for the western part of New York State, where he will take an active part in the political campaigns of wet candidates.

From New York, Mr. Hinckley will proceed to northwest Ohio, where he will participate in campaigns in certain congressional districts now represented by drys. Representatives of the associations have been very active in that State for the last month, circulating petitions in behalf of modification of the Volstead Law.

Officers of the anti-prohibition organization, who have been selected to campaign in the interest of men running for offices who are in favor of modification of the Volstead Law are:

Henry S. Priest, former federal judge of St. Louis, Mo.; Robertson S. Ward, Newark, N. J.; George G. Vest, St. Louis, Mo.; William L. Fish, Newark, N. J.; Arthur W. Machen Jr., and C. L. Schanberger, Baltimore, Md.; William H. Metson and Rossa H. Ryder, San Francisco, Calif.; Dr. J. J. Heelmann, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. John H. Slevin and Robert D. Wardell, Detroit, Mich.; Harris Livermore, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Maloney, Butte, Mont.; Harry C. Gerlach, Houston, Texas; Charles S. Wood, Philadelphia; John J. Eggeman, Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. W. Dierckes and Horace Whitmore, Minneapolis; F. E. Shaughnessy, Pittsburgh; James Flynn, Sandusky, O.; T. W. Rowe, Toledo, O.; John A. Herbert, Cincinnati; C. A. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, Colo.

House Members Indorsed

The association has indorsed the following members of the House for re-election and will actively support them in their campaigns:

Britten, Illinois; Browne, New Jersey; Berger, Wisconsin; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Black, New York; Bloom, New York; Boylan, New York; Celler, New York; Carew, New York; Cleary, New York; Cullen, New York; Clancy, Michigan; Connery, Massachusetts; Connolly, Pennsylvania; Corning, New York; Dickstein, New York; Doyle, Illinois; Dyer, Missouri; Edmonds, Pennsylvania; Eagan, New Jersey; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Griffin, New York; Hill, Maryland; Kahn, California; Keller, Minnesota; Kindred, New York; Kunz, Illinois; La Guardia, New York; Lampert, Wisconsin; Lehlbach, New Jersey; Lindsay, New York; Linthicum, Maryland; MacGregor, New York; McNulty, New Jersey; Mead, New York; Minahan, New Jersey; Mooney, Ohio; McLeon, Michigan; Morin, Pennsylvania; Newton, Missouri; O'Brien, New Jersey; O'Connell, New York; O'Connor, Louisiana; Oliver, New York; O'Sullivan, Connecticut; Perlman, New York; Quayle, New York; Ransley, Pennsylvania; Rosenbloom, West Virginia; Sabath, Illinois; Schafer, Wisconsin; Sherwood, Ohio; tSephens, Ohio; Sullivan, New York; Schneider, Wisconsin; Tague, Massachusetts; Tydings, Maryland; Tinkham, Massachusetts; Voigt, Wisconsin, and Wolff, Missouri.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Urso De Good, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Berhice A. Dryer, New York City.
Miss Mary Benedict, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. J. Kuppenheimer, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Elma S. Clark, Atlantic City, N. J.
John W. Koerner, E. Patchogue, N. Y.
Julius Clemetsen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Julius Clemetsen, Chicago, Ill.

CHINA BUYS CANADIAN GRAIN

WINNIPEG Man. May 2 (Special Correspondence)—China is now the second greatest purchaser of Canadian export wheat and the third greatest buyer of Canada's flour, according to Lo Chong, recently appointed consul-general from China to Ottawa. If business conditions in China were on a more stable basis, the Republic could take more wheat, Mr. Chong said. The country itself will never be able to supply the demand for wheat, and, consequently, will have to depend principally on Canada for this commodity. It is a mistaken notion that Chinese live exclusively or almost so on rice, he said. The Chinese, in the north, on the contrary, all use wheat.

ANDERSON APPEAL FILED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has received the appeal papers in behalf of William H. Anderson, former State superintnedent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who is serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for third degree forgery. No date has been set as yet for the argument. Mr. Anderson's prison term with time off for good behavior will end on next Christmas Day.

TWO GO TO JAIL IN VACCINATION CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

state health department." He further argued that there was no compulsory vaccination law.

pulsroy vaccination law.

Aside from the appeal to the Superior Court, Mr. Brown is contemplating legal action against the city on the ground that the police had taken his wife to the police station yesterday in a police patrol, thereby humiliating her by treating her as a common criminal. The prosecuting attorney of the police court had directed that the warrant in connection with today's court case should be read to Mr. and Mrs. Brown at their home and that they should be ordered to appear in court. An officer, however, directed a policeman to bring Mrs. Brown to the police station, and the policeman used the police patrol for the purpose.

State-Wide Campaign

President Ziglatzki of the Medical Liberty League announced the launching of a state-wide campaign for funds with which to carry on the different vaccination protest cases in the State and especially to enable the defendants to employ competent attorneys to fight their cases.

Mr. Ziglatzki indicated that efforts, more vigorous and resourceful than ever before, would be made at the next annual session of the Legislature to secure an optional vaccination law. Many local branches of the Medical Liberty League have been formed since the last general assembly, and, aided by their moral and material support, the league believes it will be able to make a strong stand against the present law. While the last general assembly amended the vaccination law to provide for exemption, the league would like to have further changes made, both in the direction of making vaccination optional and in the direction of making clearer the matter of acceptability of physicians signing exemption certificates.

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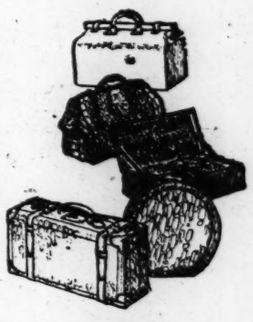
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THE RADIO PAGE

RADIO WAVES ARE SLOWER THAN LIGHT, SAYS CAPT. SEE

Naval Astronomer Lays Cause to "Drag" on Radiocasts Due to Waves Penetrating Earth

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP)—The discovery that the radio wave travels slower than light was announced today by Capt. T. J. J. See, government astronomer at Mare Island Navy Yard and well known authority on the theory of ether.

According to Captain See, the radio wave travels around the globe with a velocity of 165,000 miles a second, while light travels 186,000 miles a second. Captain See considers that his discovery in the velocity of the propagation of the radio wave about the earth may prove the most notable step in the development of the radio wave theory since Roemer's original discovery of the velocity of light in 1675.

In an outline of his discovery, Captain See said since the wave is propagated in the ether it is remarkable that there should be the long recognized velocity, for light in free space, and a smaller velocity for the radio wave as it bends around the globe. In the year 1914 there was an official interchange of signals between the naval observatory at Washington and the national observatory at Paris. The mean velocity of the wireless wave was found to be about 173,000 miles per second.

New York-Warsaw Test

Early in March of the present year, a wireless signal was sent from the sending station near New York to Warsaw, Poland, and reflected back in 0.054 of a second. The double distance is 8500 miles and the speed of the transmission comes out about 158,000 miles per second, or about 15 per cent less than the velocity of light. Referring to these experiments, Captain See says:

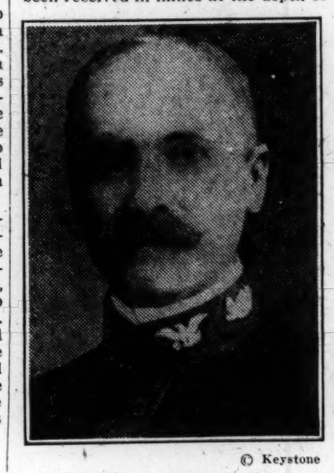
So great a falling off in speed, in two well-devised experiments, separated in time by 10 years, could hardly be the result of chance, and thus we are led to recognize the fact that radio wave certainly travels over 10 per cent slower than light, in distance such as those separating Europe from America.

What is the cause of this slower velocity of the wireless wave? It is simply this: The etheron or particle of ether is only one four-thousandth part as large in diameter as the hydrogen molecule. . . . As the ether is 689,321,600,000 times more elastic than air in proportion to its density—thus almost infinitely elastic—the medium cannot suffer a break in its continuity, yet the movement above the earth is held back by the slower movement of the wave in the earth. The resistance in the globe thus acting as a drag on the wave at its base, the result is that the wave bends around the earth.

Analogous to Water Waves

This bending of the wave front in the ether, due to retardation at the base of it in the earth, is quite analogous to the change of form of water waves as they run ashore to form breakers. The advance of the water is resisted at the base, while that of the crest is unimpeded; the top of the wave thus gains upon the base and its form changes.

Recently a concert going on at Chicago was distinctly heard near Cleveland, O., by observers at a depth of over 500 feet in the solid earth. In Idaho and Montana radio waves have been received in mines at the depth of



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CAPT. T. J. J. SEE, U. S. N.
Government Naval Astronomer

about half a mile. This is direct experimental proof that the wave travels through the solid globe itself, and therefore must move more slowly in this dense mass, the wave front thereby being made to bend around the earth, when it advances to great distance, as from New York to Warsaw.

The view, now strikingly confirmed by observations of velocity in wireless telegraphy, showing definitely that it penetrates deep into the globe and thus retards the wave front in the earth with resulting bending of the wave about the globe, gives a valid foundation for some of the most striking phenomena in physical science. The results are a connection with the wave theory of magnetism and the cause of universal gravitation, because they bear on the cause of the fluctuations of the moon's mean action.

SOUND RECORDED ON CINEMA FILM BY AUDION TUBE

After inventing the audion tube the next great step that Dr. Lee DeForest took was the development of talking pictures. The first talking pictures, where a record was taken on wax, as the film was exposed, never worked out very happily, for it meant very involved mechanical apparatus to operate the talking machine on the stage, back of the screen, from the operator's room in the balcony.

The sound reproduced could not be amplified at that time successfully and these pictures soon were withdrawn. Then came Dr. DeForest with his revolutionary idea of photographing sound on the film at the same time the picture was being taken. This was made possible by the audion tube, radio's greatest invention.

This has been successful but, of course, is still being developed. A new photoplay utilizing this invention and using 20 people in the cast, the largest up to date, is now being made in the studio used by Dr. DeForest on East Forty-Eighth Street in New York City.

The story is of the East Side of New York and the well-remembered "little German band," with its great bass horn, or "Um-Pah," as the small boys always called it. It is reproduced faithfully along with the roar of the elevated train, cries of street venders and the voices of playing children.

Oakland Pupils Hear Instructor via Radio

Eighth Grade Students Attend Unusual Class Lecture

By a Staff Correspondent

OAKLAND, Calif., May 12—Radiocasting lectures to several classes simultaneously in the Oakland public schools is a new feature of pedagogy, said to be possible of adoption as the result of successful experiments now under way.

Advantages are obvious; it conserves time, reduces the size of the teaching staff and will operate, it is declared, to counteract widely prevalent congestion, not only in Oakland but in other large rapidly-growing centers. Station KGO was used for sending.

The plan is to receive a thorough test under direction of Virgil E. Dixon of the research department of the Oakland Public Schools. Eighth grade classes in the entire city heard their first lecture today when Miss Blanche Bowers of the Oakland High School, a school counselor in a scheduled lecture explained "What the High Schools Have to Offer," intended as an inspirational talk to prospective college students.

The future classroom of the up-to-date school will be fitted with radio receiving instruments, say the school men. Certain classrooms of the Oakland schools are being equipped, and the radio lectures are so given as to minimize confusion incident to the novelty of this instruction.

Of primary significance is the new relationship between home and school which the radio promises to effect. The parents can now hear what is being taught their children and listening, become more conversant with the trend of educational technique, more intimately acquainted with school life. In the present schedule of radio lectures, parents and students will hear about the development of folk and art songs, "illustrated' by the Fremont Girls' Glee Club from Mills College and similar lectures on history, art; literature and the natural sciences.

TUNING EXACT WHEN CAPACITY AND INDUCTANCE NEUTRALIZED

When Equal on One Wavelength They Are Unequal on All Others—Opposite Effects on Flow of Current

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on elementary radio prepared for readers of The Christian Science Monitor by radio engineers of the General Electric Company. Other articles in this series appeared May 7, 9 and 10.]

The preceding article explained the tuning of a radio receiving antenna, to bring it into tune with the desired transmitter. This is accomplished by adjusting the inductance (inertia) and capacity (elasticity) of the antenna circuit. A circuit is in tune when the inertia effect exactly equals the elasticity effect. A certain coil and a certain condenser will have equal inertia and elasticity on one certain frequency of alternating current and not on any other frequency. Therefore the following points should be remembered:

1. Inductance and capacity have opposite effects on flow of alterntaing current.
2. Inductance and capacity effects must be made equal to tune a circuit.
3. When equal on one frequency (wavelength), they are unequal on all others, therefore the circuit is tuned to that one wavelength only.

One way of describing the condition of exact tune is to say that the inductance and capacity neutralized each other on that wavelength. Then why put them in the circuit at all? The answer is that we have to have them in order to tune the circuit to different wavelength only, depending upon their

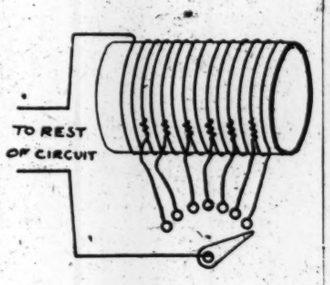

Figure 1

neutralize each other for one definite waveleigth only, depending upon their sizes, and, therefore, let current from that wavelength through. For all other wavelengths they do not neutralize, and, therefore, are out of tune and offer opposition to current of the other wavelength. This results in a receiving station hearing loudest the sending station it is tuned to.

In the whole antenna circuit, part of the inductance of the system is in the adjustable coil provided in the receiving apparatus and part is in the aerial wire and ground, where it can-

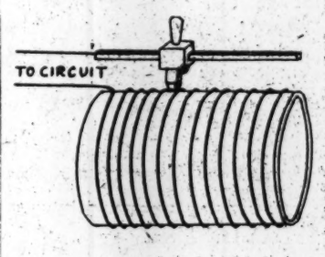

Figure 2

not be adjusted, and the same way with the capacity, part is in the apparatus and part in the aerial wire and the ground. An inductor is simply a coil of wire, and to be an adjustable or variable inductor, is provided with means for varying the number of turns to be used. The simplest way is by use of a switch. See Fig. 1. This is adjustable in steps of so many turns on each point of the switch.

Another way is a sliding contact, touching the wire which is wound on a tube. See Fig. 2. This makes it possible to adjust the inductor turn by turn.

Other ways vary the inductance effect of the coil without changing the actual turns of wire. One is to wind the coil in two parts, on two tubes, one of which is smaller and is placed inside the other and can be

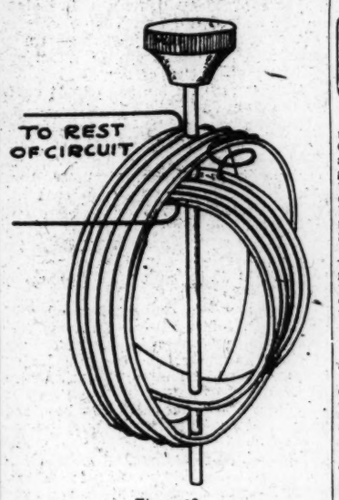

Figure 3

turned with respect to it. See Fig. 3. The inductance effect is maximum when the two coils (which are connected together in series) have their turns running the same way, and is minimum when the moving coil is turned 180 degrees. Fig. 3 is called a continuously variable conductor, in distinction to Fig. 1.

It is not always necessary to have both variable inductors and variable condensers. It may be sufficient to have one of them fixed. Then the other one must be variable. A fixed inductance is simply wire wound on a tube and the two ends brought out for connections.

Condensers have metal plates, half of which are connected to one side of the circuit, and half to the other side, with the two halves interleaving with each other, but not touching.

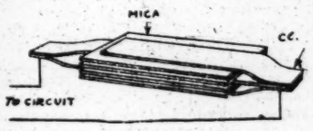

Figure 4

If the two sides of a condenser touch, it is short-circuited and will not operate. The two sets of plates are separated by air, mica, paper or other suitable insulator. In most receiving devices, air and mica are used. A fixed mica condenser is represented in Fig. 4. As actually made, the plates and mica are clamped tightly together to form a rigid block, the copper plates sticking out of one end forming one terminal of the condenser, and the plates on the other end the other terminal.

A variable condenser is usually made by fastening several metal plates together solidly on a base, the plates being separated from each other by a small fraction of an inch, and arranging several other plates, which are fastened together and mounted so that they can be turned between the fixed plates, without touching them. This method is represented in Fig. 5.

It now remains to be studied how the received current (which is very high frequency current) is converted into low frequency current, which will operate telephone receivers and produce sound. This will be described in the next article.

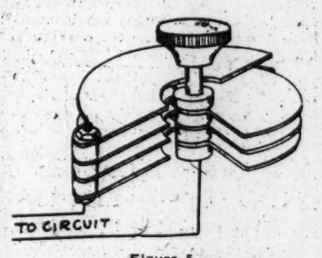

Figure 5

Question Box

33. I can tune in WBZ but have been unable to get WNAC for The Mother Church service. If you are in touch with anyone in this part of the country that can get them on a two-tube Radiola, 111, I would appreciate finding out where on their dials they get this station. My neighbor has an assembled set and every time he moves his dials I can hear him on my set. Sometimes it completely tunes out the station I might have on, or is so annoying that we can't enjoy the receiver. He thinks the more he makes it squeal the more stations there are on. Is there any way to protect oneself from this outside interference? Is there any way of tuning out the local station? R. E. S., South Bend, Ind.

(Ans.) WNAC is only a 100-watt station, that is, one-tenth the power of WBZ and I doubt if it is easily received out in your part of the country except under exceptionally good conditions. And as the church services have been radiocast in the morning your receiving them is about out of the question as far as present day radio is concerned. You have one of the many neighbors that we all have who cannot receive themselves and won't let anyone else receive. Show him the hookup we published May 6 and have him make that change. Keeping your antenna as short as possible and still be able to receive is one of the best ways to keep down interference by local stations. A wave trap may also be used.

34. Kindly send me hookup of crystal reflex three-tube as per your suggestion of May 7. I find a crystal gives perfect detection. Advise me if set will work on indoor aerial or loop and dry cell tubes. U. V. 199-W. D. 12. Also, list of parts. E. L. M., Belleville, N. J.

(Ans.) The hookup you request will be published very soon, with complete data concerning the construction of this set. It may be used with a loop or inside antenna, but I do not recommend it if any distance work is to be done. It takes from one to two extra stages of radio frequency to give the same results on a loop that an outside antenna gives. This antenna requires no tubes or batteries for upkeep. The 199 type of tube works very nicely on this set, and it is to be preferred to the W. D. 12.

35. I am inclosing a hookup that gives good distance but is not as selective as I would wish. I am within two miles of three strong stations and it is almost impossible to cut them out so I can get distance. Can I add a coil of some sort that will help?—C. W. K., Providence, R. I.

(Ans.) This hookup is a two-stage radio, detector and two-stage audio set using five tubes with a loop. The loop is some help in your selectivity. As to its use and how it works read this page dated May 1. There is a good solution to your problem that will improve your set not only in selectivity, but in quality, and that is tuning the first stage. Discard your first radio frequency transformer and substitute for it an air core transformer. This may be made by winding 5½ turns of No. 22 D. C. C. wired on a three-inch tube for the secondary and then winding a six-turn primary of the same wire over the secondary. Any standard neutrodyne transformer will do as well. This is much better than using a wavetrap which absorbs energy from your circuit.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

Two lectures on Christian Science given under the joint auspices of Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles, Calif., by members of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., will be radiocast by station KFI on a wavelength of 469 meters on May 18 and June 26. On Sunday, May 18, Bicknell Young, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., will speak and on June 26 Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW SYSTEM USES NO CARRIER WAVES

End of Radio "Squeals" Seen If University of Illinois Experiments Are Successful

URBANA, Ill., May 12 (AP)—Radio transmission without carrier waves has been successfully demonstrated by station WRM, of the University of Illinois, and further experiments are under way, it was announced today.

Under the present system of radiocasting, the carrier wave, upon which the sound wave is impressed, conveys all manner of sounds and only the modulation intensity of the transmitter and the action of the detector in eliminating the carrier wave to a more or less degree, enables the sound frequency to be heard in the receiver. Often foreign noises picked up by the carrier wave become audible sounds in the receiver, interfering with perfect reception.

With the new devise only the modulated sound frequencies are radiocast and these, it is declared, are devoid of the carrier wave tendency to pick up extraneous noises.

If the above-mentioned experiments are completely successful, a great forward step will have been taken in radio. There have been many refinements in the transmitting end of radio in the last year, but always the same modulated carrier wave system was the basis of the work. No carrier wave means that the music will come through as clearly as it does now just before you are completely tuned in. You hear music coming through in the distance, but when your tune in to the peak of the wave, you not only get the volume you want, but about every noise you don't want.

Interfering receivers will be but little known when transmission without a carrier wave is used extensively. People now tune in their regenerative receivers on the wave, picking up the squeal, and then clearing up the signal afterward. Thousands of receivers doing this and then forcing the regeneration beyond the point of clarity are the cause of much of our interference today. But when there is no carrier wave to tune in on, there will be no squeal, such as is brought about by trying to force the feedback. It means the end of much that we know as static and possibly the principal use in this transmitting work can be utilized for an improved type of receiver. These experiments will be well worth following.—Ed.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 19

Young composers have a long pathway to travel to gain recognition in most instances. The popular song writer is assured of financial success once his song is accepted and "goes over." But the composer of better things, even after having had his work accepted by a music publisher, must wait until the demand for his product grows for this kind of music cannot be "plugged" as it is called in the musical business. In view of this WLW is doing a very commendable thing in giving a program of good music by student composers of the College of Music of Cincinnati on May 19. Here we can listen to these fresh works played and sung by the composers and their classmates. America can produce good music. Here is an unusual chance to hear the original work of young musical America.

Some of the wider known stations may look to their laurels when it comes to an interesting and varied program, for WAAM offers as an attractive list of features as any we have gazed upon in the past few weeks. Song reviews, orchestras, dramatic reviews, a pianist, a talk on getting out a magazine and a baritone, not forgetting a whistler who whistles music of the better sort are included in this "line-up." Let us have more of these programs, please.

WEAF announces a radio interview. Frank La Forge, the composer, will follow with a recital by assisting artists. Then we will hear some "gypsies" play. This gypsy life isn't what it used to be. The minstrel plays and sings in front of a microphone and wanders all over the country without moving as does the listener who leads a life of adventure from the depths of his easy chair. That is the difference between knights in olden times and nights in ours.

KPO will give the daily reading from the Scriptures.

KGO is going right after this educational phase of radiocasting. On Monday, the 19th, this station will give courses in agriculture, Spanish, music, economics and literature. The studio directors know that all talk and no music makes the listener hunt for other stations so they will keep the talks short and give plenty of musical selections during the evening. Have you noticed any eastern station doing this to such an extent yet?

Program Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 19
BRITISH SUMMER TIME

6 BM, Bournemouth, Eng., (385 Meters)
8 p. m.—Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WGI, American Radio and Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (360 Meters)
11 a. m.—Musical selections and farmers' produce reports.

CKAC, La Press, Montreal, Canada (430 Meters)
1:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel luncheon concert.
4 p. m.—News, stocks.
4.30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel Orchestra.

WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (250 Meters)
9 p. m.—Concert by Emma Willard School Conservatory of Music faculty and pupils.
10:30 p. m.—Program of popular music by Art Thompson and his orchestra.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
3 p. m.—Marjorie Fullerton, coloratura soprano, accompanied by Eleanor Owens. Bob Fridkin's Clifford Lodge Orchestra; women's program.
6-11 p. m.—George White, in an interview with Nanette Kutner; Joseph White, tenor; sport talk; Louise Flanagan, pianist; joint concert by Frank La Forge, composer, and group of artists; music by the A. and P. Gypsies.

WAAM, I. R. Nelson, Newark, N. J. (263 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—J. Vincent Moore and his "Merry Madrigals," song review.
7 p. m.—Nelson Rogers' WAAM Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Harry Wallace Lund, reviewing current successes of the metropolitan dramatic stage.
8:15 p. m.—Esther M. Knox, whistler, presenting "Tale of the Turtledove" from opera "Woodland," "To a Wild Rose," "Moskowski's Serenade," "At Dawning."
8:30 p. m.—Catherine Sparrow, concert pianist.
8:45 p. m.—"The Making of a Magazine." Talk by Henry Kies.
9 p. m.—Russell Haway, saxophone soloist.
9:15 p. m.—Ross Fowler, baritone.
9:30 p. m.—Benjamin Friedman's song review.
9:45 p. m.—Arthur McLean, piano medleys.
10 p. m.—Harry Hoch's Cameo Review.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Stock market reports. "The Sunshine Girl."
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.
7:45 p. m.—Baseball scores.
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.
11 p. m.—Late concert.

WLW, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (309 Meters)
12:45 p. m.—Language lesson.
4 p. m.—Babson reports.
5:15 p. m.—Baseball results.
8 p. m.—Band concert by boys' band.
8:30 p. m.—The College of Music of Cincinnati presents a recital of original compositions by students:
String quartet: (a) Minuet, Arthur Knecht; (b) Andante, Milton Dockweiler.
Songs: (a) "A Summer Night," Lorie King; (b) "At Apple Blossom Time," Lorie King; Mary Swainey, soprano.
String Quartet in G Minor, Constance Cochnower; (1) Andante expressivo; (2) Finale (Fugue).
Songs: (a) "By the Lake of the Woods," C. Cochnower; (b) "Laughing Song," Mildred Rapp; Louise Wilby, soprano.
Songs: (a) "A Rose," Uberto Neely (obbligato by composer); (b) "A Valentine," Uberto Neely; Fenton Pugh, tenor.
9:30 p. m.—Crosley Theatrical Review, followed by popular program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
8:30 a. m.—Late news and comment of the financial and commercial markets.
10:35 a. m.—Table talk by Mrs. Anna J. Peterson.
5:02 p. m.—News, financial and final markets.
5:45 p. m.—Children's story.
KYW, The World Crier, will radiocast the latest news of the world every half hour, day and night.

WMAQ, The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)
3 p. m.—Boys' week program.
3:20 p. m.—Items of interest to women.
5 p. m.—Chicago theater organ program.
5:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle orchestra.

KSD, St. Louis-Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (546 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Music program from the Grand Central Theater.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Address, speaker from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music, Fritz Hanlein's Trianon Ensemble.
8 p. m.—Program by Fritz Hanlein's Trianon Ensemble, Hotel Muehlebach, with vocal and instrumental solos.
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic.

WFAA, Dallas News & Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Mrs. Robert H. Morton presents the Y. W. C. A. Choral Club.

WBAP, Wortham-Carter Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Municipal Band of Jayton, Tex.
9:30 p. m.—Concert by the Men's and Girls' Glee clubs of the John Tarleton College, Stephenville, Tex.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—News bulletins.
5:15 p. m.—News bulletins.
8 p. m.—Concert.
10 p. m.—Max Fisher's Orchestra.

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
12 m.—Reading of the Scripture.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée program.
4:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—Children's hour stories.
7 p. m.—Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin.
9 p. m.—Program under the direction of Chester Harold.
10-11 p. m.—E. Max Bradfield's Band.

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)
3 p. m.—Short musical program.
4 p. m.—Hotel St. Francis Orchestra, San Francisco.
8 p. m.—Educational program with musical numbers. Courses in agriculture, Spanish, music, economics, and literature.

KGW, Portland Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Literary program by Portland Library Association.
7:30 p. m.—Baseball scores, market reports.
8 p. m.—Dramatic recital by Mrs. Herbert Garr Herd.
9:30 p. m.—Program arranged by Hallene Porter.

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CHINESE EDUCATOR VISITS EUROPE

Chancellor of Peking University Compares Chinese With Foreign Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—Dr. Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, chancellor of the National University of Peking, who was the first Minister of Education under the Chinese Republic, has come to England to study the educational system, and people in England are learning of Chinese education from him.

Chinese education has an important point in common with that of the British, according to Dr. Ts'ai—it has been mainly concerned with the building-up of character. For this China depends on the personal influence of the teachers, even as England has looked through the public schools to the masters who have made men of the boys. The great Chinese scholar in speaking gave the impression of the gentleness associated with the term "gentleman."

Dr. Ts'ai cannot speak English, but Chinese students who are traveling with him act as interpreters. More comprehensive education is what he wants for China, and in that movement he sees a return to what was best in the old Chinese education. The ancient Chinese put a great deal of emphasis on sport, on the study of fine arts, and social qualities, as well as on moral education. Later on, probably owing to the influence of Indian thought, which was theoretical and contemplative, too much emphasis, it is considered, was put on moral contemplation to the exclusion of other aspects of education. "There is now a return to the older comprehensive way," said Dr. Ts'ai to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "due no doubt to our contact with the western world. We are more confident that it is on the right line, because it agrees with the theories of our ancient form."

Dr. Ts'ai sees that China needs better teaching in natural science, and an inspiring central institution for this teaching and research work. He hopes that funds will be available for its development, as a result of Britain's return of the Boxer indemnity.

He has been impressed, while in Europe, with the marked turning away from a purely materialistic view of life. Not only is the fact apparent to general observation, but in conversation with European friends, Dr. Ts'ai has noted that there is less absorption in the material since the war, and a greater receptivity as regards the spiritual. In China, an opposite influence has been at work, for the educationists think that the physical and material aspects of education must be taken more into account.

Dr. Ts'ai believes in boys and girls being educated together, for he thinks that the two sexes have so much in common that any difference in individuality should not be allowed to form a barrier. In the educational system he considers that these differences can be worked out to the benefit of all individuals. Dr. Ts'ai was one of the pioneers in proposing the opening of the Chinese universities to women.

Chatham House an Ideal Home For International Institute

Former Residence of Great Pitt and W. E. Gladstone, It Forms Fitting Center for Education of Public Opinion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29—Known to its devotees as the B. I. I. A., the British Institute of International Affairs has burgeoned early. Already after only three years' existence it is shedding its second sheath and developing into a well-grown institution secure in its own freehold.

The B. I. I. A. really took shape as a result of the Peace Conference. Members of the British delegation to the conference were impressed during that fateful time by the urgent need for a better informed public opinion about foreign affairs. Mr. Lloyd George was wholly justified in his jeer about Teschen. But ignorance of Teschen and its like has its fatal reactions. The one weapon to counter such fatalities is knowledge. To spread such knowledge is the aim of the B. I. I. A.

And so the B. I. I. A. was set up by some members of the British delegation, at first in modest quarters in two rooms near Victoria Station. So quickly did it gain adherents that recourse had to be had to the rooms of the Society of Arts in Adelphi for its meetings. Still growing, it obtained, appropriately enough, shelter beneath the roof of the School of Historical Research of London University behind the British Museum in temporary buildings. In its more spacious and congenial quarters the meetings and discussions grew, and at times demanded adjournment to the theater of University College or to the old Council Hall of the London County Council at Spring Gardens.

But a munificent gift from two Canadians, Colonel and Mrs. Leonard of St. Catherine's, Ontario, has opened to the institution a wide field of usefulness. These generous donors have presented to the institute Chatham House, No. 10 St. James's Square, and a nucleus of £8000 toward an endowment fund. A gift of £10,000 from Sir John Power, the honorary treasurer of the institute, has since been received for the specific object of building at the back of Chatham House a lecture theater, for which there is room on the ground attached to the site of No. 10.

As has already been cabled far and wide, the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, the prime ministers of the dominions, the Viceroy of India, Viscount Balfour, Viscount Cecil, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Viscount Grey have issued an appeal for further financial support to the endowment fund of this institute, so that the scope of its work, hitherto narrowed by its lack of means and an established home, may go forward untrammeled.

The donors, in choosing to bestow Chatham House on the institute, could scarcely have bettered their choice. In its rooms must linger the very atmosphere of international affairs. For in it dwelt in their day three prime ministers—the great Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and W. E. Gladstone.

As for the aim of the institute itself, Viscount Grey of Fallodon stated it on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's first visit to Chatham House, when he publicly accepted it from Colonel and Mrs. Leonard. The British Commonwealth, said Lord Grey, has to meet as a consultation of equal self-governing parties, and it must arrive at its agreement on great matters of foreign policy by that consultation. In order that these may function effectively it is necessary that there should be throughout the British Commonwealth an educated opinion on international affairs, an educated public opinion. Now this institute will form a center to which people can belong, whether resident here or overseas.

The purposes of the endowment for which financial aid is asked are to render available the material of his study to the student of international affairs. Further, it is desired to continue the work of the published records begun by the History of the Peace Conference of Paris, and to produce an annual survey of foreign affairs. A work summing up the events which have taken place since the peace is demanded, and the institute desires to continue the assistance given to the British Year Book of International Law. These are specific manifestations of the general work of the institute which is to found a school of international affairs for the British Commonwealth as a whole, and to make the new home, Chatham House, a center which will do for international affairs what the Royal Geographical Society does for geography and the learned societies for other sciences.

AERONAUTICS

By E. P. WARNER

Commercial Flying and the Aircraft Industry

EVER since the armistice and the subsequent sudden cancellation of contracts for materials of war, the aircraft industry has been struggling on the brink of a precipice, living from hand to mouth on government orders and casting about for some added source of nutriment. Regrettable as that condition is, from many points of view, there is nothing unnatural in its having arisen. It was, indeed, inevitable. No industrial paralysis which, like this, is almost world-wide, can be ascribed, either to causes purely local in their scope or to the unwisdom of a particular governmental policy.

A highly specialized industry was colossally expanded during the war, and the process of expansion was carried out principally by increasing the size and capacity of plants already engaged in manufacturing aircraft and owned by companies whose officials found their primary interest in aircraft production and were desirous of continuing that production on the largest possible scale after the return of peace. When peace came, however, it was quite apparent that there would not be for many years, if ever, a demand capable of absorbing such quantities of airplanes as had been built and sold during the months just past. Deflation was necessary, and it was promptly undertaken. Unfortunately, however, the possible sale of airplanes for civilian use was very generally overestimated. The airplane was felt to be at last in a position to gain acceptance by the community at large. Some 20,000 young Americans had learned to fly, and many of them, still enthusiastic about flying, were leaving the services and returning to civil life. It was assumed, and not without apparently excellent reason, that new markets were to open up, and that there was to develop a new demand for airplanes, both in commerce and in sport.

Unfortunately, that demand has not been realized in anything like the extent expected, and the public has taken up air travel far more slowly than was anticipated, and that, combined with the dumping on the market of enormous quantities of surplus government-owned aircraft, many of them in excellent condition, made the scale of deflation at first adopted far too modest. It was necessary to repeat the process of contraction over and over again, not only in 1919 but through the years that followed, and companies which had started off full of enthusiasm and had undertaken elaborate sales campaigns to dispose of their new type of commercial airplanes, on the development of which money had been freely spent, gradually and despairingly relaxed their efforts and sank back in apathetic dependence on all-too-infrequently appearing government orders. All of that has been true in European countries, excepting only one or two, as well as in the United States. The conspicuous exceptions are, of course, France, where the extreme liberality of the Government's policy in aeronautical matters has made it possible for a number of the more important factories to keep running on a comparatively large scale, manufacturing principally military machines but with the addition of a few for commercial purposes, and Holland, where a single manufacturer, his admittedly great talents re-enforced by favorable geographical and political conditions, has built up one of the largest businesses of its kind in the world.

Future More Interesting

It is easy to be wise in retrospect, and to isolate the historic source of one's difficulties, but the future is more interesting than the past to those who still seek to build airplanes for public sale. Recent history cannot repeat itself in the aircraft industry unless there is another war, and it would be unlikely to do so even then.

Some at least among those who have faith in the future existence of a self-sustaining industry, independent of military demand, base their optimism on the prospect of a growing use of the airplane and airship for the transport of passengers and express. That such use will increase, and that the number of lines operating and the frequency of their services will be increased correspondingly, is as sure as anything can be, and a certain number of airplanes will be required as new routes are opened, as well as for continual replacements. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the need for new machines for such purposes will be adequate to the maintenance in normal health of even such an industry as is now in existence, so say nothing of such a one as it may be considered necessary to build up, by Government subsidy or otherwise, to insure the national safety in case no action leading to a limitation of aerial armaments is taken by international agreement. An indefinite continuance of unrestrained competition among the European powers will inevitably force this country both to enter on a greatly enlarged aircraft-building program of its own and to encourage, by judicious parceling of new orders and whatever other means are necessary, the holding together at least in skeletonized form, organizations capable of sudden extension to produce aircraft in the enormous quantities needed in case of war with another industrially powerful state of the first rank.

Question of aerial "disarmament" may appear rather far afield from the relation between commercial flying aid aircraft production, but the aircraft industry is a national interest, and anything that affects the proper size of that industry as a measure of preparation for war must be reflected in the relations between the manufacturers and their market in time of peace.

Making a Rough Estimate

It is not difficult to make at least a rough estimate of the amount of new equipment that commercial air lines would be likely to absorb. The amount of commercial flying done in the United States, including the operations of the Air Mail but omitting those of itinerant "gypsy fliers," aggregates about 2,500,000 miles annually. The total for European lines is some 5,000,000 miles. America can be well covered with routes, air service being supplied wherever there is apparent a real possibility of early usefulness, with a total mileage which may be estimated, with the vagueness that any such estimate must have, at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 a year. The higher of those figures, which is unlikely to be exceeded in the next couple of decades, may be used as a basis of further calculation.

The rate of depreciation or obsolescence of the airplanes to be designed at some indefinite future date is almost as indeterminate as the amount of flying to be done at the same time. The life of aircraft will, however, be longer than it is today, and even now there is ample evidence that a properly maintained airplane can be flown for over 2000 hours. An average total distance of 300,000 miles per airplane seems a fair assumption for a time, contemporary with that at which American air lines will have extended their operations to the impressive scope specified in the preceding paragraph.

Three hundred thousand miles per airplane and 20,000,000 miles per year indicates a demand for less than 70 new airplanes each year, an insignificant production, particularly when something approaching standardization of commercial design has been attained. That output would hardly be sufficient to keep one factory running efficiently.

There is no escape from these figures. The requirements in new equipment could only be increased by the deliberate selection of airplanes which would depreciate more rapidly, by scrapping machines still in good condition, or by increasing still further the amount of flying done. The third solution probably will not be feasible for many years, and the first two are manifestly opposed to considerations of economy and to the interest of the operating companies, although the second method has been adopted to some extent in certain European countries where the bond between commercial flying and possible military use has been kept very close.

Parallels

The conclusion that commercial operation does not offer bright prospects for aircraft constructors is, indeed, in accordance with experience in other lines of transport. Shipping presents rather an unusual case, in that the units used are so large that standardization is very rare, for each new ship comes to the builder as a new problem. Quantity production is hardly possible, but even so, the number of yards building steel ships is small. A better parallel is found in the building of locomotives for land transport. Despite the great extent of the services offered by the railroads of the United States, practically all new locomotives, except for those used by one or two of the large railroads which build their own, issue from the shops of two companies. There are several times more constructors seeking at the present time to occupy an important place in the airplane industry than have any expectation of doing so in the building of that particular form of railroad equipment.

This is not necessarily a counsel of despair, but it is a warning against confusing things which should not be confused and against placing trust for the future development of the aircraft industry in an illusory market. If any considerable number of companies are to build airplanes, and if Government orders are not to be raised very much above their present number, it is necessary that a large part of the production of airplanes be absorbed elsewhere than in the service of commercial companies. The analysis of other possibilities will be undertaken on some later occasion.

This discussion has borne particularly on the airplane. Some of it would apply also to airships, but the story there is a little different. The airship, like the marine vessel is of very large size and the construction of new units is initiated comparatively seldom. It is much more likely that the airship industry will adjust itself to commercial demand for transport use and will be able to stand on that demand alone than that the same will be true of the building of airplanes, especially since there was no construction of rigid airships in this country during the war and there was, therefore, no disastrous sequence of forced liquidations and violent contractions of operations after the war.

MISSOURI BONUS FINANCING

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 12—The state treasurer will receive bids until 2 p. m. May 15 for $3,600,000 4¼ per cent semiannual 11 5-6-year average soldiers' bonus bonds. A certified check for 1 per cent is required.

TWILIGHT TALES

Billy-Boy's Voyage

BILLY-BOY followed Lucy into the garden. She had a basket of clean wet clothes which she had just been washing and now she was going to hang them on the line to dry. Billy-boy was carrying a bag filled with clothespins. Directly Lucy was ready, he handed the pins out one at a time and felt that he, too, was having a very busy day.

When the basket was empty Billy-boy got inside and made believe that he was in a little boat. Such a lovely, breezy day, with white fleecy clouds scudding across the blue sky. He listened to the clothes flapping and thought how much they sounded like the sails of a real boat. Presently he felt that the basket was rocking gently, so he put his hand on the side to steady himself. As he did so, he looked down and instead of the green grass he saw little rippling waves. Strangely enough, the basket had changed into a dear little white boat.

Billy-boy felt that he was being wafted gently along. "I wonder where I am going," he said to himself. Even as he wondered he caught sight of another little boat sailing toward him. When he saw who was inside he burst out laughing. Who do you think it was? Who, but Reginald, his own Teddy-bear! There he was, with both paws on the tiller just as if he had always known how to manage a boat.

"Hullo!" Billy-boy called.

Reginald looked up and immediately swung his boat alongside Billy-boy's. "Are you in the race today?" he asked.

"I don't know anything about it," was the reply.

"Dear, dear," said Reginald. "That is too bad. You should have been entered with the rest. Here they come now."

Billy-boy looked in the direction to which Reginald was pointing and saw a number of small boats with sails straining in the wind. As they came nearer he recognized some of the occupants. Petey, his white rabbit, came first, followed by Jemima, the rag baby of the little girl next door. The tiny lady who usually stood on a pincushion on his mother's dressing table came third and not far behind was Flippersnap, his celluloid goldfish.

Flippersnap was not in a boat but had a sail attached to his tail. Billy-boy thought it an excellent device and decided that the next time he had Flippersnap in the bath to play with he would fix him up in the same way again.

Reginald had sailed away to take up his position and in another moment a signal was given and the race began.

Billy-boy was so interested that he quite forgot to one must never lean too far over the side of a boat. Suddenly he felt himself swaying violently, and in another moment the little boat turned completely over.

Billy-boy rather expected to find himself in the water, but, instead, he discovered that he was lying on the grass, looking up—not into the sails of a boat, but into the folds of a large, white bedspread flapping noisily in the breeze.

CANADIAN LINES BETTER OFF

WINNIPEG, Man., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, speaking at the annual meeting of the prairie division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, predicted that the national railways in two years would be self-supporting, provided there was no undue interference in the management. The road showed net earnings of some $20,000,000 last year. He predicted that Winnipeg ultimately will have a population of 1,000,000, being advantageously located from a distributing point of view and having an abundance of cheap electrical power near by.

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GONOTSKY MEETS JORDAN IN FINAL

Long Battle Is Expected in Sixth American Checker Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The final battle for the championship of the sixth American Checker Congress, between Samuel Gonotsky of Brooklyn, the newest of the stars, and Alfred Jordan, formerly world champion, who lost out in the final round in 1922, began this morning, and judging from the past performances of each, it will be finished some time on Wednesday.

Gonotsky had the move, with the black pieces, in the first game, the opening drawn being 11-16, 22-17. Both made quick exchanges, and the game lasted only 40 minutes, when they agreed to a draw.

The second game ran somewhat more slowly, as both players were more cautious: but after 1h. 10m. of play another draw was agreed upon.

The match between Jordan and L. C. Ginsberg, which had been in progress since Friday afternoon for the right to meet Gonotsky in the final, finally came to a finish last night, after more than 24 hours of actual play. The first 10 games were draws, but when Jordan started the barred opening, his attack proved too strong for the Brooklyn player and the British player won the eleventh, shortly before dinner on Sunday.

But the other side of the play was fought to the very end by Ginsberg and not until several more hours had elapsed was the former world titleholder able to force a draw, thus giving him the victory, 1—0, with 11 draws, the same score by which Gonotsky had won from Ginsberg on Friday. This gave Ginsberg third prize, after two of the longest consecutive matches ever held in a tourney, having consumed a total of 46 hours of actual play, over a total of three days and six hours.

MICHIGAN LOSES, WINS, AND DIVIDES

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 12 (Special)—University of Michigan defeated Ohio State University Saturday in a dual track meet, 75 1-3 to 59 2-3. The Wolverines made slams in the pole vault and discus throws, while the Buckeyes took all three places in the one-mile run, and the hammer throw. Michigan took 10 first places.

Capt. L. J. Snyder '24 of Ohio State, was the individual star of the meet, winning the high hurdles, placing second in the low hurdles and broad jump, and tieing for second in the high jump.

Ray Smith '24 of Michigan broke the only record of the day when he leaped 6ft. 3¾in. in the high jump, setting a new Ferry Field record, and bettering his old record of 6ft. 2in. DeHart Hubbard '25, Wolverine broad jumper, turned in a creditable performance in his favorite event with a leap of 24ft. 4¾in.

One of the feature events of the afternoon was the two-mile run in which Russell Payne '26 of Ohio State, just beat out R. H. Callahan '26, Michigan, in a thrilling finish.

The University of Illinois golf team handed Michigan its first defeat of the season Saturday when the Illini took the annual dual match, 14 to 10. The match was hard fought throughout, although the Illinois team was leading at the end of the morning play, 9 to 3. Capt. Rial Rolf '24 of Illinois, with a medal score of 71, defeated Capt. H. T. Smith '24 of Michigan in the feature match, 2 and 1. Smith's medal score was 74. The summary:

Rial Rolf, Illinois, defeated H. T. Smith, Michigan, 2 to 1.

John Humphries, Illinois, defeated D. T. Quirk, Michigan, 2½ to 2½.

George Dawson, Illinois, defeated E. T. Broderick, Michigan, 3 to 0.

L. D. Hunt, Illinois, tied R. J. Potter, Michigan, 1½ to 1½.

H. T. Smith and D. T. Quirk, Michigan, defeated Rial Rolf and John Humphries, Illinois, 5 to 1.

George Dawson and L. D. Hunt, Illinois, defeated E. T. Broderick and R. J. Potter, Michigan, 4 to 2.

The tennis teams of Michigan and Illinois divided honors in the annual dual match, the Wolverines and the Illini dividing both the singles and the doubles. The summary:

Singles

W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, defeated Johann Rorich, Michigan, 5—7, 9—7, 6—1.

M. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated E. G. Brick, Michigan, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

C. E. Hodgman, Michigan, defeated R. S. Johns, Illinois, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.

R. H. Crane, Michigan, defeated S. W. Flanders, Illinois, 2—6, 6—1, 9—7.

Doubles

Johann Rorich and E. J. Brick, Michigan, defeated W. M. Goodwillie and M. K. DuBach, Illinois, 6—4, 6—4.

R. S. Johns and S. W. Flanders, Illinois, defeated R. H. Crane and J. P. Vose, Michigan, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

OHIO STATE AND ILLINOIS TIE

COLUMBUS, O., May 12 (Special)—Ohio State University and University of Illinois baseball teams battled to a 6-to-6 tie at Neil Park Saturday. The game was called because of rain when Illinois was at bat in the seventh, with three runs already scored, a man on first, and two out. However, the score reverted to the end of the last full inning. The game was poorly played by both sides, both teams fielding in a slip-shod fashion. The Illini got away in a great beginning when they scored five runs in the first frame, but after that they were held to a single run in the fourth inning. The rain stopped a second rally that might have been disastrous to the Buckeye hopes, for F. W. Kinderman, third pitcher to be used by the Illini coach, was improving steadily. G. D. Cameron '25, Buckeye shortstop, had another great day at the bat, making two hits in his three trips to the plate and scoring one run. T. A. Slaman '24, Ohio State right fielder, connected for the only extra-base hit of the game when he hit out a home run in the third. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Illinois	5	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	2
Ohio State	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	4	5

Batteries—Roettger, Binger, Kinderman and Robinson; Wor[illegible]n and Marts. Umpire—Schuler. Time—2h. 11m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	15	8	.652
Kansas City	13	9	.591
Louisville	11	10	.524
Minneapolis	11	11	.500
St. Paul	10	12	.455
Milwaukee	8	10	.444
Columbus	9	12	.429
Toledo	7	12	.368

RESULTS SATURDAY

Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 8, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 4.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Paul 1, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 4.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 2.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12—The Columbia University tennis team defeated the Princeton netmen, 7 to 2, here Saturday for its ninth straight triumph of the season. Capt. F. T. Anderson's victory over Capt. J. E. Howard, of Princeton, at 8—6, 2—6, 6—3, was the most spectacular and closely contested match of the afternoon.

Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote Wins Opening Match

By The Associated Press

Torquay, Eng., May 12

GREAT BRITAIN triumphed in the opening contest of the 1924 competition for the Davis Cup, emblem of international team tennis supremacy, when Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote defeated George Watson of Belgium, in the singles of the first-round match between these countries. The score was 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

The match is the only first-round contest scheduled in the European zone of Davis Cup play, all the other countries entered having drawn byes. The winner will meet Spain in the second round.

Technology Crew Defeats Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12—A heavy Cornell varsity went down to defeat at the hands of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a two-mile race on Cayuga Lake here Saturday. The new Englanders outdistanced the Red and White from the start, and flashed across the finish line nearly three lengths ahead in 11m. 6 2-5s. Cornell's time was 11m. 17s.

Tech, rowing a high stroke, jumped into a half-length lead, which increased to a length at the mile and two lengths at the mile and a quarter. At the mile and a half point the Red and White shell had pulled up to within one and a half lengths, with both crews rowing a high stroke.

Cornell's rally, however, was only a flash, as there were two lengths of water at the mile and three-quarters, and M. I. T. pulled still further away in the last quarter.

IOWA WINS ON TRACK AND AT BASEBALL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12—Eight runs in a ninth-inning rally gave University of Iowa a winning margin, 9 to 7, over University of Chicago in a "Big Ten" baseball game at Stagg Field here Saturday. Up to this point the Maroons led, 2 to 1. In their own half of the ninth the locals scored five runs and had two on base when C. A. Duhm '25, Iowa relief, pitcher struck out J. F. McGuire '24, right fielder, who did not take one swing at the ball.

The visitors started their big attack in the eighth, driving J. E. Gubbins '24 from the box, but J. R. Howell '25, who came to the rescue when the bases were full, retired the side scoreless when B. M. Barrett '24 made a pop fly. In the ninth, however, the Hawkeyes started on two poorly handled balls, followed by six hits and more inaccurate play.

In its ninth turn, Chicago, with four hits, drove M. W. Marshall '25 to the bench. The Maroons got three more from Duhm, and had batted around when McGuire struck out. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	7	11	4

Batteries—Marshall, Duhm and B. M. Barrett; Gubbins, J. R. Howell and R. N. Howell. Umpires—H. L. Ray and W. E. Hammesfar.

Scoring first place in 13 events Iowa defeated Chicago, 98 to 37, in a dual track and field meet Saturday at Stagg Field. Slams were recorded in the 100-yard dash and the hammer throw. Chicago won firsts only in the javelin throw and the 220-yard dash.

C. R. Brookins '25 bettered the record for the track when he negotiated the 220-yard low hurdles in 24s., clipping 3-5s, from the mark set by F. T. Ward in 1915. Brookins also won the 100-yard dash in 10s., thereby taking individual honors with 10 points. H. A. Crawford '24 tied another track record when he won the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 2-5s. R. B. MacFarlan '24 of Chicago, equalled the local record for the 220-yard dash in 22 2-5s.

Nine points were scored by H. G. Frieda '25, Chicago's all-around star, taking first in the javelin throw with 187 feet. For Iowa the shot put was won by R. G. Dauber '26 with a mark of 41ft. 8in.; L. A. Meder '24 captured the pole vault at 11ft. 6in.; G. M. Dobson '24 and F. A. Klindt '25, tied in the high jump at 6ft., while Paul Jones '25 won the broad jump with 21ft. 4¾in.

C. F. Coulter '25 won the 440-yard dash in 52s.; H. C. Morrow '24 took the 880-yard run in 2m. 2s.; H. R. Phelps '25 captured the two-mile run in 9m. 53s. and B. E. Goodrich '24 scored first in the mile at 4m. 32 3-5s.

NEBRASKA WINS TWO GAMES

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 12 (Special)—University of Nebraska's pitching of the hit-proof variety was the deciding factor in two Scarlet and Cream victories over the Kansas State Agricultural College nine here Saturday afternoon. Both games of the double-header were scheduled for seven innings, but the first was extended to eight when the score was tied at 1-all when the seventh was finished. B. E. Lang '25 turned in a no-hit game for the first win, which was captured by an eighth-inning rally, netting four runs for Nebraska. Paul Vohs '24, Aggie pitcher, was worsted in the box duel with Lang, through no fault of his own, but because of his team-mates' errors of omission and comission in the eighth inning. Vohs allowed only three Nebraska hits. In the second game John Rhoades '26, the Nebraska pitcher, although he issued five bases on balls, three of them in one inning, allowed only one hit, while Henry Karns '25, K. S. A. C. pitcher, was charged for six by the Nebraskans, and his team-mates made nine errors behind him, allowing the visitors to win easily, 6 to 3. The scores of both games by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Nebraska	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	3
Kansas State	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Batteries—B. Lang and E. Lang; Vohs and Biehm.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Nebraska	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	6	6	2
Kansas State	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	9

Batteries—Rhoades and E. Lang; Karns and Biehm. Umpire—Hurley, Salina.

NAVY LOSES TRACK MEET

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 12—With such stars as Ward Conway, C. H. Moore and A. B. Helffrich performing in brilliant style despite the heavy condition of the cinder path from recent rains, Penn State College won a dual field and track meet from the United States Naval Academy, Saturday, 75 2-3 to 50 1-3. The Nittany Lions captured firsts in all eight track contests, making a clean sweep in the 100-yard dash, while the Middies had ecidedly the better in the field and weight contests, taking four firsts, including one cleanup, that of the javelin throw. One Naval Academy record fell as a result of the meet. In the high jump Midshipman J. N. Opie 3d went over the bar at an even 6ft., two inches better than the old figure. The tennis teams of Lehigh and the Midshipmen were locked in a tie when rain set in and prevented further play today. The Middies won three out of five singles, and Lehigh evened the count by taking the first of the doubles. The Naval Academy lacrosse team defeated Penn State, 14 to 0.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN

NEW YORK, May 12—W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood defeated John Farrell and George McLean, 3 and 2 in an 18-hole exhibition match played at the Grassy Sprain Golf Club yesterday.

YANKEES CAN NOT AFFORD TO LET UP

Red Sox Rise From Sixth Place to Give Leaders Battle

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	6	.700
Boston	10	8	.556
Detroit	11	9	.550
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Chicago	9	10	.474
Washington	10	12	.455
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	6	14	.300

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 3, Detroit 2.
Boston vs. St. Louis (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit vs. Washington (rain).
Chicago vs. New York (wet grounds).

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at New York.

The American League pennant struggle is becoming more and more like a long Marathon race. The big favorite, New York, coming from close to last position has slowly eliminated each contender until it now stands the undisputed leader of the league. Then like a Marathon runner, a club suddenly makes a spurt to the front from far in the rear only to be unable to exert that final effort which would give it the leadership and discouraged, it falls back into the rut to give place to some other ambitious club. These unheralded spurts generally come during the first of the season, but seldom do they come with such frequency as has been experienced in the American League thus far this season. The latest of these ambitious clubs is the Boston Red Sox which has moved up from close to the bottom to second place by winning seven of its last eight games.

A good share of the interest in the coming week's contests will be given to watching the Boston club to see whether it has spent its last efforts in getting into second place or whether it has that last drive which marks a championship team. Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington have tried and failed. If Boston fails, the next logical team for the big effort is St. Louis which has moved up from last place to fourth and is still progressing rapidly. The game between the Red Sox and St. Louis scheduled for tomorrow will decide whether Boston fails in its first big attempt, or whether St. Louis is stopped in its victorious march. A triumph for the Browns would place them in a fine position to wrest the lead from New York when the two teams meet in a four-game series beginning Wednesday. The table is certainly ideally set for the Browns to standing and as soon as the pitchers the great 1922 pennant struggle between that team and New York and maybe this time produce a different winner.

Hopefully, the fans in Cleveland are waiting the long delayed advent of the Indians into the first-division clubs. With Stephenson and Speaker out of the lineup for a period and the pitchers failing to show anything like their best form, Cleveland is having a difficult time getting that first impetus upward. Every club has to get that "winning stride" before it can climb far in the standing and as soon as the pitchers meet the requirements of which they are capable, Cleveland will be seen in the first division.

The struggling Athletics see little chance to recover from their bad slump which has carried them to the bottom in the league as the games played during the coming week will be with the hardest teams in the organization. Detroit has started on a slump which may carry it down a few points unless it recovers quickly. Any team which is going to stay near the top must win more consistently than the Tigers have been doing. If Washington wins a majority of its contests with Detroit and Cleveland, during the coming week, it will speak well for another try at first place.

MISSOURI DOWNS OKLAHOMA

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 12 (Special)—University of Missouri defeated the Conference leading University of Oklahoma baseball team Saturday afternoon, 11 to 6, making 13 hits off the delivery of J. A. Reaves '26. Seven of Missouri's 11 runs were counted in the second inning, when Reaves lost control, giving four bases on balls and allowing five safe hits. Oklahoma made three runs in the first inning, as a result of a base on balls, two hits and an infield error. They had the three Missouri pitchers in trouble in nearly every inning, but promising rallies were generally spoiled by the fine playing of the Missouri infield, several seemingly sure hits being turned into putouts, the three Missouri pitchers, F. B. Reagan '25, A. C. Waters '26 and Carton Breckt '26 handing out 10 bases on balls, and allowing 10 hits.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Missouri	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	2	x	11	13	2
Oklahoma	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	10	1

Batteries—Reagan, Breckt, Waters and Greathouse; Smith, Reaves and Groom. Umpire—R. R. Sermon. Time—3h. 38m.

BLOTT HELPS WIN ANOTHER

EVANSTON, Ill., May 12 (Special)—Again the bat of Capt B. L. Blott '24, catcher, was the deciding factor in a University of Michigan baseball victory when the Wolverines outpointed Northwestern University, 3 to 2, here Saturday. Captain Blott scored Edward Bachman '25, righfielder, with triples in the seventh and ninth and made the winning run himself.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	7	1
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Jablonowski and Blott; Bengsten and Stegman. Umpires—Miner and Edwards.

RECORDS FALL AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, May 12—Two records were broken and one equalled in the sixth annual meet of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association here Saturday. Springfield College won the meet with 84½ points, a record high score for the meet. Northeastern University was second with 30, Massachusetts Agricultural College third with 17, Norwich University fourth with 14½, Connecticut Agricultural College fifth with 13, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute sixth with 4 and Trinity College seventh with 3 points. C. C. Brooks of Northeastern set both new records, throwing the discus 126ft. 11in, and the javelin 154ft. 11in. Raymond Oosting of Springfield twice equalled the 100-yard record, doing the distance in 10 1-5s.

ANDOVER WINS AGAIN

Phillips Andover Academy easily won the thirty-ninth annual Harvard interscholastic track and field championship meet at the Harvard Stadium Saturday with 55 points. Phillips Exeter Academy was second with 38¾ and Medford High School third with 11. It was the fourth straight win for Andover. The feature performances were the winning of the 100 and 220-yard dashes by C. E. Borah Jr. of Andover in 10s. and 22s., respectively; and the establishing of a new half-mile record of 1m. 58 4-5s. by Capt. A. H. O'Neil of Exeter.

CORNELL SURPRISES PENN

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12—Although the University of Pennsylvania track team won nine of the first places in the dual track meet against Cornell University Saturday, the New York team secured enough second and third places to outscore their opponents, 70 2-3 to 64 1-3. The team strength of the winners surprised the trackmen from Pennsylvania, who possessed so many individual stars that they were extremely confident of victory. The losers had two double winners, G. L. Hill '25 winning both sprints and R. A. Wolf '26 winning twice in the hurdles.

Yale Track Teams Show Up Strongly

Varsity Overwhelms Princeton in Dual Meet at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12—Followers of the Yale varsity and freshman track teams are today predicting that they will capture their dual meets with Harvard varsity and freshmen when they come together at the Harvard Stadium, May 24, and they are basing their predictions on the showing which the two Eli teams made against Princeton in their dual meets at Yale Field Saturday. In the varsity meet Yale won by the surprisingly large score of 81 to 54, while in the freshman meet Yale lost by only a single point, the score being 68 to 67.

Despite poor conditions, the meets furnished some splendid performances. Three dual varsity meet records were broken and one tied. B. M. Norton, captain of last year's freshman team, clipped a fifth of a second off the previous time for the 220-yard dash, winning in 21 3-5s W. A. Comins, intercollegiate broad jump champion, shattered the record in this event, although the winning distance was much below the champion's best performance. In the discus, Capt. Harvey Emery of Princeton, T. W. Drews and R. W. Beattie won all three places, respectively, all three marks bettering the record. The time in the 100-yard dash was tied by Norton, who won the event without much competition in 10 1-5s.

Deacon of Yale was the outstanding performer in the freshman meet. He won the 220-yard low hurdles and took second in the high hurdles. Princeton won both the 100 and 200-yard dashes. The summary of the varsity meet follows:

100-Yard Dash—Won by B. M. Norton, Yale; C. R. McKim, Princeton, second; John Locke, Yale, third. Time—10⅛s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by B. M. Norton, Yale; C. R. McKim, Princeton, second; T. W. Drews, Princeton, third. Time—21⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by C. S. Gage, Yale; G. W. Chapman, Yale, second; R. E. Clark, Yale, third. Time—50⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by J. O. Geilfus, Yale; M. K. Douglas, Yale, second; L. B. Leeming, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 2s.

One-Mile Run—Won by M. K. Douglas, Yale; C. C. Gault Jr., Yale, second; H. D. Betts, Princeton, third. Time—4m. 30⅕s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by T. N. Tracy, Yale; Mead Treadwell, Yale, second; R. M. Duncan, Princeton, third. Time—9m. 55s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by G. L. Scattergood, Princeton; H. M. Bullard, Yale, second; C. B. Milliken, Yale, third. Time—15⅘s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by G. L. Scattergood, Princeton; H. W. Cole, Yale, second; H. M. Bullard, Yale, third. Time—24⅗s.

Running High Jump—D. S. Gifford, Yale; R. M. Hardin, Yale; W. H. Marting, Yale, tied for first. Height—5ft. 5in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. A. Comins, Yale, 23ft. 7¾in.; W. L. Dill, Princeton, 22ft. 1½in., second; L. A. Weinecke, Yale, 22ft. 1⅛in., third.

Pole Vault—Won by S. S. Scholpp, Yale, 11ft. 10in.; second, tie between E. L. Johnson, Princeton, and N. B. Durfee, Yale, height 11ft. 4in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by R. G. Hills, Princeton, 46ft. 10in.; R. W. Beattie, Princeton, 42ft. 7½in., second; R. M. Gibson, Princeton, 41 ft. 9½in., third.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by C. F. Gates, Princeton, 157ft. 7½in.; Harvey Emery, Princeton, 153ft. 5in., second; C. A. Earl, Yale, 148ft. 2in., third.

Discus—Won by Harvey Emery, Princeton, 134ft. 9in.; T. W. Drews, Princeton, 127ft. ½in., second; R. W. Beattie, Princeton, 126ft. 9½in., third.

Javelin—Won by E. C. Bench, Yale, 175ft. ⅞in.; R. M. Gibson, Princeton, 173ft. 8⅞in., second; D. F. Allen, Yale, 163ft. 8⅜in., third.

STEVENS CONTINUES LACROSSE TRIUMPHS

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 12 (Special)—Stevens Institute of Technology continued along its victorious path in the Southern Division Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, on its home field at Hoboken, Saturday, when it defeated Swarthmore College by a score of 5 goals to 2.

A slippery field, due to recent rains, slowed down play considerably, but this proved to the advantage of the home team.

STEVENS	SWARTHMORE
Lanning, 1st a	1st d, Sloate, Hwoard
Allen, 2nd a	2nd d, Miller
Sperr, 3rd a	3rd d, Lang
Pratt, c	c, Korn, Spillman
Campbell, 3rd d	3rd a, Kane
Soime, 2nd d	2nd a, Ogden
West, 1st d	1st a, Palmer, Lest, Ford
Donahue, cp	oh, Roberts
Wertz, p	ih, Cliff
De Hart, ih	p, Gorman
Degan, oh	cp, McPheely
Oppenheimer, g	g, Livermore

Score—Stevens Institute of Technology 5; Swarthmore College 2. Goals—Sperr 2, Allen, Pratt, Lanning for Stevens; Ogden, Korn for Swarthmore. Referee—W. J. Parker, Lehigh. Time—Two 30m. halves.

IOWA STATE NINE WINS, 3 TO 1

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 12 (Special)—University of Kansas took its second defeat in two days at the hands of Iowa State College baseball men, here, Saturday, when the visitors won the game in the fourth inning with a three-base hit, the final score being 3 to 1. Kansas secured plenty of hits, but did not connect effectively. L. N. Clausen '24, boxman for Iowa State, allowed the local team eight hits, whereas J. M. Davis '25 gave only four to the opponents. J. C. Lonborg '24 made Kansas' only triple. R. J. Fisher '26 of Iowa State made a three-base hit and scored on a fly by Ollie Jacobson '25, for the winning runs in the first half of the fourth frame. The score at that time was 1-all. Davis secured three hits out of four times at bat. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa State	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries — Clausen and Marguerm, Davis and Halpin. Umpire—Benjamin Wheeler. Time—1h. 45m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	24	11	.686
Salt Lake City	18	14	.563
Vernon	20	15	.571
Oakland	17	18	.486
Portland	16	18	.471
Seattle	14	18	.438
Los Angeles	14	21	.400
Sacramento	13	22	.371

RESULTS SATURDAY

Portland 12, Seattle 6.
Sacramento 9, Salt Lake City 6.
Sacramento 12, Salt Lake City 4.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 7, Vernon 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

San Francisco 13, Vernon 2.
San Francisco 7, Vernon 6.
Salt Lake City 14, Sacramento 10.
Sacramento 18, Salt Lake City 15.
Seattle 15, Portland 8.
Seattle 7, Portland 6.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 6.
Los Angeles 12, Oakland 11.

WASHINGTON WINS EASILY

SEATTLE, Wash., May 12 (Special)—University of Washington's baseball nine shut out the State University of Montana team Saturday on Denny Field here, 15 to 0. Pitchers Tesreau and McDonald allowed the visitors only one hit. Washington played errorless ball and made 18 safe hits off Pitcher Hanson of the visiting club, including a home run by Boyd, Washington's catcher. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	5	1	3	0	3	2	0	x	15	18	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Batteries—Tesreau, McDonald and Boyd for University of Washington; Hanson and Long, Gutherie, for State University of Montana. Time—2h. 10m. Umpire—Whitesides.

REDS HAVE GOOD CHANCE TO LEAD

Hard Program for Coming Week May Slow Up Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	7	.667
Cincinnati	13	7	.650
Chicago	14	10	.583
Brooklyn	10	11	.476
Boston	8	10	.444
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
St. Louis	7	13	.350

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia vs. Cincinnati (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

While the New York Giants, leaders in the National League, are playing Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh during the coming week, Cincinnati which is in second place will meet Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Boston which gives the Reds a good chance to pass the leaders. Both teams should win their games today and tomorrow, as they play the weakest teams in the league, but on the four days beginning with Wednesday, Cincinnati has its golden opportunity to go into the lead when the Giants meet Chicago and the Reds play Boston. There has been little let-up in the victories of these two clubs during the past week but what little there has been has favored the Reds who have been more consistent than the leaders and consequently have drawn up to within a half a game of going into first place.

Chicago still shows strength although the team has lost a four-game series to Cincinnati and then lost again to Pittsburgh; but all except one of these games were closely contested and Chicago has a good chance to come back beginning Wednesday, when it meets New York.

Philadelphia managed to get out of last place during the past week, due to the fact tht it was more successful in its contests with New York and Cincinnati than was St. Louis. Pittsburgh is in a similar position to Cleveland in the American League. The team has the hitters and the pitchers but the pitchers have not shown their true form yet and until they do, the club will stay near the bottom of the league. Mid-season should see a change in the club's future outlook which should be much more promising.

Boston and Brooklyn have changed little in standing or general appearance of strength. Both teams appear about equal in this respect and the fact that they meet practically the same teams during the coming week foretells prospects of little change in their respective positions before next Monday.

STRENGTH IN FIELD WINS FOR MISSOURI

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 12 (Special)—Superiority in the field events enabled the University of Missouri track team to win, 67 to 45, from the Kansas State Agricultural College here Saturday afternoon in a dual meet.

Missouri athletes made clean sweeps in three of the field events, the discus, shot put, and high jump, and won first in two others, the pole vault, and the broad jump, and second in the javelin for 37 points to the 11 which accrued to K. S. A. C. men.

On the cinders the Aggies had a four-point advantage, 34 to 30, but it was too little to cope with the decisive Missouri edge in the jumping pits and weight rings.

The feature race of the day was the struggle between R. E. Kimport '26, K. S. A. C., and Capt. A. O. Pittenger '24, Missouri, in the one-mile run. Kimport passed his rival, who weakened a few yards from the tape. The Aggie runner also went into the half-mile, and would have won it had he not slowed up to allow a team mate, F. L. Coleman '26, to tie him for first place.

IDAHO LOSES TWO MEETS

MOSCOW, Ida., May 12 (Special)—State College of Washington won by a substantial margin in its annual dual track meet with the University of Idaho, here Saturday, 79½ to 51½. The times for most of the running events were comparatively slow, conditions being unfavorable. In the discus the record for dual meets between the two institutions was shattered by T. R. Davis '25 of Washington State, with a throw of 141.17ft. Clayton Pickett '26, Idaho, broke the Idaho record by 5.77ft. when he made a throw of 132.77ft. L. M. Williams '25, Idaho two-miler, broke the tape in his event only a few yards in the lead of the Washington State runner. Idaho lost its chance of taking the meet when Henry Powers, low hurdler, lost his stride and tripped, and was disqualified for tipping over four hurdles, giving the Cougars a first place which had been practically conceded to the visitors. A freshman meet, run in conjunction with the varsity, also went to Washington State, 63 2-3 to 58 1-3. The meet was exceedingly close throughout, narrowing down in the end to the mile relay when the score stood 58⅔ for Washington State and 58⅓ for Idaho.

OREGON NINE IN RACE AGAIN

EUGENE, Ore., May 12 (Special)—Playing almost faultless ball, the University of Oregon nine easily defeated the State College of Washington nine, 4 to 1, here Saturday. Two of Oregon's scores came from home runs, W. A. Sorsby '24 scoring one in the first inning and P. H. Ringle '24 doing likewise in the fifth. Washington State's only score came in the fourth, after a clever batting siege. Ringle, pitching for Oregon, allowed only seven hits, and only eight were obtained by Oregon. Not an error was made by the Lemon-Yellow men, and the visitors erred only twice. The victory puts the University of Oregon back into the running again, and the marked improvement in teamwork merits the thought that Oregon will finish well up toward the top of the Pacific Coast Conference standing. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	8	0
S. C. W.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Ringle and Bliss, for University of Oregon; Nolan and Mitchell, for State College of Washington. Umpire—Carl King. Time—1hr. 50m.

ARMY WINS TWICE

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12—The United States Military Academy won a triangular track and field meet from Colgate University and New York University Saturday, 82 2-3 points to Colgate's 33 1-3, New York's 10. The Cadets broke two Military Academy records, for the javelin throw and the 440-yard dash. Cadet Gilbreath, in his first appearance, broke the record in the 440-yard dash by clipping one-fifth of a second from the best previous time. Cadet Murphy tossed the javelin one and one-half inches beyond the previous mark. Army won 10 of the 14 events, Colgate 3, and New York 1. The Army's golf team met the New York University golfers on the links of the Highland Country Club and defeated the visiting collegians, 9 to 0.

BOWMAN WINS FOUR FIRST PLACES

HANOVER, N. H., May 12—Chester Bowman of Syracuse University won four first places in the dual track meet with Dartmouth College, but his team lost in the final score, 71 to 62½. He ran the 100-yard dash in 10s. and did 23ft. 2in. in the running broad jump. Although Syracuse took nine of the first places it lost out because of its inability to secure second and third places.

Chicago to Send Ball Team to Japan in Fall

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill., May 12

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO is to send a varsity baseball team to Japan this fall, it is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director. This will be the fourth time the Maroons have invaded the Orient, previous ventures having been made in 1910, 1915 and 1920. The trip is to be taken on the invitation of Prof. Isa Abe of Waseda University, Tokyo.

Maroon teams won a majority of games previously played in Japan. The present varsity is among the weakest Chicago has ever produced, chiefly because of the makeshift battery. By fall the nine should be materially strengthened by candidates now on the freshman team.

Freshmen become eligible for the team on June 15. It is likely the players will practice regularly under supervision this summer to keep in shape. They expect to sail Sept. 1 and return the first of the year. Coach N. R. Norgren, the varsity mentor, may not accompany the team, as he is used as an assistant football coach in the fall.

BETHLEHEM WINS CUP IN FINAL 1-0

Reverses Decision of National Title Result Against Fall River

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12—The Bethlehem Steel Football Club today enjoys the distinction of holding the cup of the American Football Association as a result of its victory over the Fall River Football Club in the final round of the tournament here Saturday on the Jersey City baseball grounds, 1 to 0. In winning, Pennsylvania reversed the result of the earlier meeting between the same teams for the National Challenge Cup for 1924 in the United States Football Association.

The only scoring thrill came in the first half when the 3000 spectators saw Rattray, Bethlehem's inside right, hook the ball into Fall River's goal during a mixup, following a corner on the right. Although play had been fast previous to the score, it immediately increased with both teams playing harder.

BETHLEHEM	FALL RIVER
Goldie, ol	or, Campbell
Maxwell, il	ir, Reid
W. Jackson, c	c, Brittan
Rattray, ir	il, Morley
A. Jackson, or	ol, McKenna
Robertson, lhb	rhb, McPherson
Carnahan, chb	chb, Raeside
McGregor, rhb	lhb, McGowan
Ferguson, lb	rb, Tate
Young, rb	lb, Kemp
Highfield, g	g, Kerr

Score—Bethlehem Steel Football Club 1, Fall River Football Club 0. Goals—Rattray, for Bethlehem. Referee—W. F. Fraser, Clifton. Linesmen—S. B. Day and Andrew Lawrie. Time—Two 45m. halves.

HOBART WINS ROUGH GAME AGAINST YALE

GENEVA, N. Y., May 12—Hobart College lacrosse team defeated Yale University here Saturday afternoon by the score of 5 to 3 in a Northern Division Intercollegiate Lacrosse League game featured by an extraordinarily large number of penalties called on both outfits.

The teams battled furiously with considerable roughness marring the play. Hobart played the greater part of the second half with only 10 men and sometimes nine on the field, the rest holding forth on the bench under penalties.

Referee Henry and Judge of Play Arnold both came in for criticism by the large crowd of fans present on a number of disputed decisions. The summary:

HOBART	YALE
O. Hapman, 1st a	1st d, Gage
Vogt, Ward, 2nd a	2nd d, Barlow
Allison, 3rd a	3rd d, McKenzie
Krenner, c	c, Chalmers
Thibodeau, 3rd d	3rd a, Summer
Daley, 2nd d	2nd a, Morse
Scofield, 1st d	1st a, Nelson
Westfall, cp	oh, Gilman
Krause, p	ih, Fredler
Ward, Adema, ih	p, Radel
Cole, oh	cp, Root
Wheat, g	g, Anderson

Score—Hobart College 5, Yale University 3. Goals—Daley 2, Cole 2, Ward, for Hobart; Sumner, Gilman, Chalmers for Yale. Referee—Henry, Cornell, Judge of play—Arnold, Harvard. Time—Two 30m. halves.

PURDUE LOSES TWO MEETS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 12 (Special)—Purdue University took two defeats here Saturday, the Old Gold and Black track team losing to Northwestern University, 78 1-3 to 57 2-3, while the varsity tennis squad went down before Ohio State University, 4 to 0. Inability of C. M. Maddox '24 and G. B. Lantz '24 of the Purdue track aggregation to compete proved costly. The win of Northwestern on track Saturday was their first victory over Purdue, in this sport, in the past six years. G. C. Spradling's time of 1m. 57s. in the half-mile run was the only outstanding performance of the meet. Despite an exceedingly slow track, the Purdue runner covered the distance only 3-5s. slower than the Indiana State record made by R. L. Harrison of Purdue in 1922. G. W. Davis '25 of Northwestern, with a total of 13 points, was high scorer of the meet. He took firsts in both the shot put and hammer throw, besides placing second in the discus. A steady drizzle halted the tennis match with Ohio State after completion of the four individual matches. The visitors had little trouble winning all the singles and led, 4 to 0, when the match was halted.

IOWA WINS AT TENNIS AGAIN

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 12 (Special)—The University of Iowa tennis team defeated that of University of Wisconsin, 5 to 1, here Saturday in a "Big Ten" meet. Capt. W. T. Swenson '25, of Iowa, defeated Arthur Noulding '24, Badger leader, after he had lost the initial set, and the first four games of the second. P. P. T. Sah '24, Chinese, won Wisconsin's only point, taking a clever match from J. M. Dorsey '25. J. J. Lutz '26 and G. J. McLaughlin '24 outclassed the Badger third and fourth men, winning both singles and doubles matches with ease. It was Iowa's second Conference victory of the season.

MERCERSBURG WINS CUP

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12—Four meet records were broken as Mercersburg won its fifth leg on the Princeton interscholastic track cup, here, Saturday, with a total of 49 points, which brings it into possession of the cup. Hill, which had been tie with the winners for the cup's possession with four victories each, was second with 25 points. Two of the new records were made by members of the winning team, Cox doing the mile in 4m. 26.8s. and Conover breaking the discus record. The tother two marks were made by Welch of Bellefonte in the 440-yard run and Stone of Peddie in the javelin throw.

HUSSEY BREAKS RECORD

WASHINGTON, May 12—Frank Hussey, star sprinter of Stuyvesant High School, New York, broke the listed national scholastic record for the 100-yard dash and came within a tenth of a second of the world's record Saturday when he flashed across the line a winner in 9.7s. at the track and field games of the Central High School Club. All three A. A. U. timers officiating caught Hussey alike. The track was a trifle slow, due to excessive rains in the last few days.

U. S. RUGBY TEAM TO MEET FRANCE NEXT

Defeats Rumania in a One-Sided Olympic Game at Colombes, 37 to 0

COLOMBES, France, May 12 (AP)—The American rugby football team yesterday won the right to meet France in the final match of the Olympic competition by defeating the Rumanian team, 37 to 0. The score might as well have been 100 to 0, had the Americans been desirous of piling up a large number of points. They were content, however, simply to win and plainly held back against the players from King Ferdinand's domain.

During the second period the Americans carried out snappy combination work and tricky passes, instead of crushing through the lighter Rumanian line, as they did in the first period, in order to clinch the game at the start.

The Americans, with eight substitutes in their lineup, showed the spectators a great article in rugby playing. They were superior in every department to the Rumanians. Although heavier men, they still were faster than the Balkanites; they were better in tackling, passing and running through the field. Their goal line never once was threatened; the Rumanians never were even within kicking distance of the American goal posts. They had the ball in American territory only about 10 minutes out of the 80 minutes played.

The Americans obtained the ball from scrimmage nine times out of 10. Similarly they got possession of the ball nearly every time it was thrown in from the touchline.

The weather was clear, but a little too warm for rugby playing. The crowd which witnessed the contest was a slim one. Hyland was the bright star of the Americans, but he was closely pressed for honors by Patrick. Between the two they acconuted for seven of the eight touchdowns scored, Cleveland getting the other. Doe, besides transforming five tries into goals, also kicked a goal from placement after penalty, thus scoring, unaided, 13 out of the 37 points of the Americans.

According to the experts, Hyland revealed himself second to none in the backfield of any team of international rugby players. Florian was the only Rumanian player to show any class. The lineup:

UNITED STATES	RUMANIA
Patrick, f	f, Vardala
Clarke, f	f, Storian
Williams, f	f, Volvorean
Valentine, f	f, Marian
Slater, f	f, Tanesco
Graff, f	f, Armasel
O'Neill, f	f, Sfetesco-Georges
Manelli, f	f, Michailesco
Scholz, hb	hb, Tanaseco
Hyland, hb	hb, Garlesteano
Cleveland, tqb	tqb, Bertia
Devereaux, tqb	tqb, Maresco
Dixon, tqb	tqb, Sfetesco-Michel
Turkington, tqb	tqb, Vidrascho
Doe, fb	fb, Florian

SECOND HALF RALLY WINS FOR HOPKINS

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 12 (Special)—Johns Hopkins University, by a brilliant rally, won from the University of Pennsylvania in a Southern Division Intercollegiate Lacross League game on River Field, here Saturday afternoon by 7 goals to 3.

Pennsylvania obtained the lead when Gardiner scored two goals and it was not until near the end of the first half that Sanderson, who was sent in at outside home for M. Cone, tallied for the Baltimore Collegians. Morrill, substituting for Aaronson, tied the score a little later and before the half ended Sanderson scored another goal.

JOHNS HOPKINS	PENNSYLVANIA
Turnbull, 1st a	1st d, Lattimer
Robinson, 2nd a	2nd d, McGinley
Stick, Aaronson, Morrill, 3rd a	3rd, d, C. Robinson
Summer, Kanfholz, c	c, Rothmann, Moore
Benedict, 3rd d	3rd a, Tooke, Beuregard
Watson, 2nd d	2nd a, Gardiner
Barton, 1st d	1st, a, Wittmer
Mulburn, cp	oh, Saydah
Bachman, p	ih, Leth
McDaniels, ih	p, Adams
M. Cone, Sanderson, oh	cp, Kovachy
S. Cone, g	g, Rogers

Score—Johns Hopkins University 7, University of Pennsylvania 3. Goals—Sanderson 4, Robinson 2, Morrill for Johns Hopkins; Gardiner 3 for Pennsylvania. Referee—George Craig, Swarthmore College. Time—Two 30m. halves.

SEVENTEEN ALREADY ENTERED

NEW YORK, May 12—The special committee of members of the New Rochelle Yacht Club has announced that 17 entries have been received for the proposed ocean race from the western end of Long Island Sound to Halifax. The race will start on the morning of July 27. The entries represent Maine, Marblehead, Bermuda, Philadelphia, Akron, O., Long Island and New Bedford. These entries have been filed despite the fact that the committee has not had time in which to send out the printed entry blanks, which are soon to be forwarded to every yacht club along the Atlantic coast. Prizes, valued at about $300 each, are to be offered by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, the city of Halifax, and other interested parties. Special cups are to be put up for a series of races to be sailed while the fleet is anchored ox Halifax. At the same time the city of Halifax will be celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its incorporation.

FINAL TRYOUTS FOR RIFLE MEN

NEW YORK, May 12—Twelve men will be selected for the international and American Olympic rifle teams from the 35 marksmen from army, navy, marine corps, and civilian ranks, who will compete in the final tryouts for the rifle teams on the United States Marine Corps range at Quantico, Va., May 14 to 17. Five members of last year's team are among those entered, including Sergt. Morris Fisher, Washington, D. C., present world's and Olympic champion rifle shot; Maj. J. K. Boles, Fort Sill, Okla.; Lieut.-Commander C. T. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y.; Lawrence Muesslein and W. R. Stokes, both of Washington, D. C. The 12 selected will practice at Quantico until sailing time, May 28.

WASHINGTON WINS TRACK MEET

EUGENE, Ore., May 12 (Special)—University of Washington, scoring 73 1-3 points to 57 1-3, defeated University of Oregon in the first dual track and field meet of the year, here Saturday. Oregon was unexpectedly strong, taking firsts in seven of the 15 events, and finishing strong in most of the others. Percy Egtvet '25 of Washington was high-point man of the meet, with 14 1-3 points. Capt. A. R. Spearow '24, Oregon, was second, with 11, while J. F. Cleaver '26 and Marvin Lucas '24 each made 10. Cleaver proved the star of the meet, for, while entered as a utility man, he captured firsts in the high and low hurdles. The loss of Art Tuck '25, who quit colleg two weeks ago, cost Oregon the meet, for he was sure of firsts in the discus and javelin. The two-mile relay was the climax to the meet; K. L. Applegate '25, Washington, running against a lead of 10 yards, forced out V. S. Risley '24 by a scant foot at the finish.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Princeton 7, Amherst 0.
Columbia 7, Washington 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Williams 2.
Cornell 4, Colgate 2.
Washington & Lee, Fordham 3.
Annapolis 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Lehigh 5, Lafayette 1.
Bucknell 5, Penn State 3.
Franklin & Marshall 1, Haverford 0.
New York University 6, West Point 1.
Ursinus 7, Dickinson 4.
Maine 5, Bates 4 (11 innings).
Colby 8, Twin City A. A. 3.
New Hampshire 6, Crescent A. C. [illegible] (11 innings).

EDUCATIONAL

Salvaging the Suspended

Morgantown, W. Va.
Special Correspondence

YOUNG people in the act of finding themselves are an absorbing study. As the scholastic and personal adviser of students in two eastern universities during the last decade, I have noted a variety of human phenomena. I have ever felt a challenge to analyze student behavior, seeking just why the deficient fail, why the mediocre who manage to pass have not done better, and how the excellent, the A-students, achieve their superiority.

Those who aspire and succeed are always interesting to their instructors and deans. Sometimes in our admiration of the brilliant we are prone to forget the slow learners and even to dismise them by repeating to our disturbed consciences, "Oh, well, that subaverage 15 per cent must be charged to the waste of nature. Nature is a wasteful old dame in much of her economy, and these weak brothers and sisters are a part of that waste. No one person is really to blame for their mishaps, not even themselves. If eight or nine out of every ten are successful, why worry about the rest?"

We still meet educators who are convinced that entirely too many boys and girls go to college, but I am emphatically not one of them. It is surely the birthright of every son and daughter of a citizen of the United States to be provided with the largest and best scholastic opportunities. If the college is wrong in kind, if the curricula are inadequate and antiquated, then such shortcomings of equipment and machinery must be corrected.

And there can be little doubt, if one dare speak the truth, that entirely too many of the state colleges and universities to this day, though avowedly by the people and for the people, are modeled after exclusive and private eastern institutions never meant to educate the whole people of a commonwealth. But the clutch of the dead hand of conservatism weakens from year to year. The right kinds of schools and the right number of them may be provided within another quarter-century.

Every Man a Place

When at the end of a recent semester I learned that out of a total enrollment of 440 arts and science freshmen 72 had been suspended, in other words, 16.36 per cent. I was once again prompted to consider more earnestly what had been successfully done in previous years and what more should be done. Those 72 unfortunates, it seemed to me, could not be discarded as natural waste. I am too much of a disciple of Emerson to think that even one man has been created without some place to fill. The salvaging of all or part of them is worth undertaking.

Accordingly, soon after the opening of the new semester, I called a meeting of the group for whom I was scholastic and personal adviser—college parent if you please—among whom were as many of the 72 suspended students as seemed at all desirous of another chance. This assembly included a variety of minds: the (approximate) 10 per cent who were unusually bright, the (approximate) 35 per cent who were moderately capable, the (approximate) 40 per cent who were decidedly average, and, finally, the (approximate) 15 per cent who had up to that time displayed subaverage learning capacity and were in college for another month on probation.

The general classes of students, I pointed out in that advisory conference, usually fail to measure up to the expectations of their teachers and the college system. First, there are those who are not adapted to the kind of instruction an arts and science college traditionally offers—seemingly unable to grapple with abstruse mathematical theorems, profound political philosophies, or subtle rhetorical devices and conceits. (Of course, I took care not even to hint that this, in reality, is the group to whom unsympathetic persons apply the term "blockhead.")

Secondly, there are those who are capable of doing the work of the arts and science curricula but do not, either because of habits of unmethodical study and extracurricular occupation, or because of the assumed necessity of earning a living while taking a college course, each of which situations leaves not enough time and energy for the mastery of the academic subjects.

Now the chief problem in a conference like this is to cause each student to subject himself to such searching analysis that he will discover his grade of capacity, his natural propensities, his actual physical and mental rating so that he may proceed straightway to correct the errors of his personal status.

A Delicate Duty

One of the most delicate duties of the adviser is that of managing the student of comparatively low brain power and yet keeping him hopeful and self-confident.

A year or so ago a freshman registered who was an only son, a member of a well-established family, and the fond hope of his father and mother. His father had been a practicing lawyer all his life and had attained to a judgeship of distinction. The mind of the whole family was bent on having the son follow in his father's footsteps.

Chancing to serve as both teacher and adviser of this lad, I soon grew well acquainted with him and talked with him intimately. "I am expecting to study law," he informed me the first day. "May I not take courses from the beginning that will have some bearing on that subject?" I was willing to do this so far as group requirements would allow, and so outlined for the young man 15 hours of fundamental courses.

But scarcely a week had passed till I was convinced this boy would never stand the remotest chance of learning enough law to pass a bar examination. Later his midsemester grades were submitted. His average was less than 50 per cent, and he had no grade above 60. This meant, according to the rules of the college, suspension for the rest of the semester.

At this moment, then, it devolved on me to advise the young man wisely yet sympathetically so that he would not lose faith in himself and other people.

"Well," I greeted him with a smile, "you don't seem to find conventional college work easy. I know you have worked hard, but your efforts on these abstract college subjects haven't seemed to produce the results hoped for. In the past what kind of work have you done that you enjoyed and seemed to get on with?"

After a moment's thought he answered, "Really, I've never had to do much work, but I did help in a garage several weeks the past summer. I seemed to get along all right."

That gave me a hint. "Work of a mechanical order is probably what your genious inclines to. You seem to have a mind that shuns abstractions but finds vital occupation with the concrete. Mechanics, construction work, perhaps some kind of salesmanship or business activity is the class of work you should follow. You can likely do that, would enjoy it, would have a large opportunity to learn, to be of service to people, to make more money than you might make in a profession, and altogether you would be a success. What do you think about it?"

"But," he came back quickly, "father wants me to take over his office some day. He has done well in the law, he believes I should, too, and we have both decided that I must stay here and prepare."

The young man's greatest defect was that he could not think straight with abstractions, could not see clearly the connections of remote things. He could put a machine together, but he could not manage laws and reasons in intangible relations. I urged him to ponder my suggestion, which he promised to do. But the will of the illogical father prevailed. The boy was readmitted to college for a time, still earnestly hoping he might take his first step in the direction of his father's vocation.

Real Guidance

But I shall continue the story with the account of another boy who was in a similar distraught situation during his freshman year. Following the counsel of his adviser he withdrew to engage in something more definite and concrete. The student had been unable to pass in a single standard college subject. Yet by cautious, tactful, sympathetic advice, he was made to feel that there are plenty of interesting, useful things to study and do that the conventional arts and sciences college has not yet been willing to teach.

So this "flunker," still with his chin up, went out and took a job with a good contractor engaged in building suburban houses. The young man soon learned the trade and also the building system. In a few years he organized his own company, and, by a strange turn of fortune, he had the privilege and probable joy of serving the very professors in whose classes he had failed miserably.

Not only did the development company erect good houses at fair prices for the college teachers, but this head builder, this former "flunker" in the academic subtleties, grew to be more wealthy and in some respects more powerful among everyday people than all the combined staff of most of the college departments. An adviser has a right to be proud of his guidance, I believe, when he can take a concrete thinker like this and turn him from accepted academic failure into a productive, interesting, prosperous occupation like that of the builder of attractive dwelling houses. P. I. R.

Unifying Knowledge in the Sciences

Fayetteville, Ark.
Special Correspondence.

HERBERT SPENCER called philosophy the synthesis of the sciences. If we teach natural science truly we must teach philosophy. That is to say, we must unify knowledge. Knowledge is unity, but generally high school and college curricula are constructed in such a way that students get only fragments of knowledge, because they are taught by teachers who were taught fragments of knowledge. The synthetic process must come into education, for otherwise the curriculum, with the continuous addition of separate units of subject matter, will get top heavy and fall. The writer is attempting this change in his teaching at the University of Arkansas in the practice laboratory for teachers.

Here we devote much study to astronomy in our high school general science course because we feel it affords a type of study that high school boys enjoy and one in which they are interested. Our laboratory is equipped with a four-inch telescope and several hundred lantern slides from our great astronomical laboratories at Mount Wilson and Yerkes observatories. The students are taught how to use the telescope, adjust it, how to figure its magnifying power, and how to locate stars by right ascension and declination. Considerable mathematics is involved with the use of the instrument. The geometry of the celestial sphere and a few calculations are made with our measurements. The use of instruments of precision arouses a real interest in the student in mathematics. They have a chance to see how mathematics is used and it begins to have meaning for them.

We teach our classes how to use star maps in locating stars, constellations, and the planets. In this connection we teach the important myths connected with the heavens. The student become acquainted with the primitive thought of ancient peoples, of the Babylonians, Chaldeans, Greeks, and Egyptians. The beginnings of history, literature, and art are revealed to him. We use lantern slides of Greek and other sculpture showing Perseus, Mercury, Andromeda, Diana, and other mythological characters. Our progress in natural science is more appreciated when the thought of primitive peoples is revealed in comparison with our present knowledge. Carlyle lamented: "Why did not someone teach me the constellations and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead?" Through the study of astronomy the student has his desire fulfilled for an acquaintance and knowledge of things about him, and is led to see the wonder, harmony, and beauty of the universe.

The history of astronomy is taught by projects on the development of telescopes, from Galileo's first telescope to the 100 inch telescope at Mount Wilson. The student sees that the development of these large instruments runs parallel with industrialism. Without high grade steel and optical glass such instruments would be impossible.

The lives of Thales, Hipparchus, Erastothenes, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Herschel, and Halley furnish themes for their English work. They often tell about the lives of these great men before the school at assembly. Through the study of the lives of these men they get an insight into the growth of knowledge and how the work of one individual is dependent upon and has been brought forward and advanced by another.

A laboratory spectroscope is used to show the spectra lines of the most common elements, sodium, potassium, and calcium. We have a collection of lantern slides to show these same spectra, lines in the sun and distant stars. We study the chemistry of the elements found in the sun and earth.

The wonders of achievement in natural science are rarely brought to the attention of high school boys and girls. These boys and girls are at the wonder age; their imaginations must have fuel. Teaching natural science in a correlated way feeds this flame. Subject matter presented in this way ceases to be material to be memorized tion that is a joy to know and a pleasure to recall. D. H. M.

As Empires Vanish Use of Maps Grows

I

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

IN HIS "History of Ancient Geography" Bunbury tells us that Anaximander of Miletus "was the first to publish a map of the earth's surface," "an invention," he adds, "ascribed to him by all ancient writers on the subject." This map is most probably the bronze tablet brought by Aristagoras of Miletus to the King of Sparta, who hoped to induce the Spartans to help the Ionians against the Persians. This was about 500 B. C. Herodotus has given us a description of this tablet, he says it showed "the whole circuit of the earth and every sea and all rivers."

Thus early in the history of the race did man begin to make maps. But even such maps as this are developments from still earlier attempts. As far back as the time of Hammurabi, one of the great rulers of Babylon, plans of cities or parts of cities were made and one of these still exists, showing a portion of the city of Nippur, situated in the lower part of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley. The plan is drawn on a tablet of clay and is peculiarly interesting, for the paleography of the tablet belongs to the period of Hammurabi, but the city there shown, to a much earlier period. Either this portrays a city that was ancient when the tablet was made or it is a copy of a plan already old. It is easy to place this tablet. Hammurabi is probably the same as Amraphel, mentioned in connection with the battle of the five kings against the four, recorded in the early chapters of Genesis.

Early Use in Education

To return to maps of the world we find that Socrates used one with his scholars and in the time of Plato and Aristotle maps were considered essential in education. A notable advance over maps of the sixth century B. C. was made during the third century, when Eratosthenes introduced horizontal and vertical lines for the purpose of establishing position more exactly. There is much that is inaccurate here as we see by the accompanying illustration, but this is probably the earliest attempt to show the angle of the sun at different places by means of lines. One such line is shown going to east from west across the Mediterranean Sea, while another through Alexandria and Rhodes cuts the first line at right angles. This latter one is the famous Alexandria-Syene line, by which Eratosthenes first essayed to measure the earth. It is quite unnecessary to point out that there are errors. Alexandria is not due north of Syene nor Rhodes due north of Alexandria, and there are disparities also in the lines af latitude. Yet in spite of these defects, this is a notable achievement.

Ptolemy was born during the second century of our era and the maps he made are unique. He utilized all information then available and there had been a great increase of material since the time of Eratosthenes.

Ptolemy obtained much of his information from Marinus of Tyre—a great collector of geographical facts. His maps are more complete than those of any of his predecessors and his work forms the basis of all modern maps. The inaccuracies in Ptolemy's work are in some cases seriously misleading, but either he or Marinus appears to have been the first to use the terms latitude and longtitude in their correct sense and Ptolemy is undoubtedly the father of modern geography.

Another Great Advance

During the fourteenth century a further great advance was made by the coastal charts of the Mediterranean. These charts are evidently the result of the close and careful observation of numberless unknown navigators. But during the late Middle Ages maps are found which have little relation to actual world phenomena. The Hereford map is one of the best known of this series. The east and not the north is at the top of the map. Here we find the Garden of Eden! Jerusalem is about the center while the British Isles are at the bottom left hand corner, i. e. at northwest. The Mediterranean Sea with curious block-shaped islands occupies the middle of the lower portion, and the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf are at the top right hand corner, the southeast. This map is about 1200 years later than that of Ptolemy. Had it been 1000 years earlier than Ptolemy's we should have found it easier to pardon is grotesqueness.

Columbus appears to link the ancient and modern maps. He probably used either Ptolemy's maps or maps based on Ptolemy's work and the facts collected by him and the other explorers of his time formed the basis for the map made by Kremer in the middle of the sixteenth century, the great "Mercator" map. This brings us to the present time. Every child who knows anything of maps is familiar with that which bears Mercator's name.

Have Outlived Kingdoms

From this brief survey we see that maps are very old. They have outlived kingdoms and cultures. Babylonian civilization has ceased to exist, the Greek Empire has vanished, maps still continue, more used and more useful than ever before.

Today they are as widespread as civilization; and their form and accuracy constitute one of the tests of the culture of the peoples who made them. The fact that maps are found everywhere proves that they fulfill the purpose for which they were made. They give an accurate representation of the country whose name they bear, and are capable of being understood by every nation and every people.

This is due to the symbols employed in their construction. We cannot all read a geographical treatise written in German or in Japanese, we can all understand the kind of country shown in a German or Japanese map, because the same symbols are used as in those made in our own country.

Next time we will discuss how to read the symbols.

LILY WINCHESTER

Spelling bees for school children are still popular in many states, especially in the west where the contests are annually held in conjunction with the agricultural fairs, but Kansas this year proposes an unique additional feature. It has already summoned all hands, grown-ups as well as children, to battle, and announces that it will hold on Sept. 9 a state-wide competition to determine not only who is the best speller in the schools but also the best speller among persons more than 50 years of age. Each county is entitled to six entries from the ranks of the pupils and two from the old folks division. Both written and oral tests and lists of words, to be kept secret until the day of the examination, are being prepared by Francis Blair, state superintendent of instruction for Illinois; Charles Lee, state superintendent for Missouri, and Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, state superintendent for Colorado.

The Observatory

IT IS no small forward step that New York has just taken in directing all principals of eighth grade schools to make a "comprehensive estimate of each pupil's attainments, abilities and aptitudes." Here is recognition on the part of the board of education of the deficiencies of a vast school system and a conscious effort to remedy them. The order represents a determination to meet as adequately as may be the needs of the individual child, and through efficient vocational guidance to help that child to a life of the greatest possible usefulness. Coupled with the policy of grouping high school pupils according to ability, it should serve to put boys and girls in the classes in which they can be best taught and to open to them the courses which it is to their advantage to study.

One of the aims of the new order of things is to provide the means for giving to parents intelligent advice as to the future education of their children. The qualitative study of the pupil's inclination is expected to disclose the kind of studies from which he will profit most. If he has literary ability he will be directed to the general high school course. If he is one in whom the business instinct appears to be developing, he will be urged to go to a commercial high school. If he shows a mechanical aptitude, a manual training, technical or trade school will be recommended. If he is of a mathematical turn of mind, a scientific course will be suggested. The system, of course, will put more burdens on the already overworked teachers and principals, but if it fulfills the expectations held out for it, no complaint will be made.

Another late development in the New York City schools touches the matter of recruiting high school pupils of "superior mentality" for the teaching profession. This action is negative as well as positive, in that principals and teachers are not only expected to urge able boys and girls to take up school work as a career but are specifically directed to "discourage from teacher training those whose ethical standards are not of a high order and those whose personal characteristics clearly unfit them for the vocation."

Furthermore, there is in prospect a campaign to require of candidates for teaching positions in the city schools a higher degree of intellectual and professional attainment. It has been recommended by a special committee that the present requirement which makes it necessary for an applicant to have received an average of 65 per cent in high school before he is admitted to training school be gradually increased until 75 per cent is reached and that a four-year high school course in oral English be made mandatory for all high school students who expect to take up teaching as a profession. Of importance also is the stipulation that prospective candidates for admission to training school be given to understand as early as the third year in their high school course that fitness to teach is determined not by classroom work alone but depends also on personality. The possession of such characteristics as truthfulness and reliability is held to be essential.

Kansas is one of the American states which is watching the progress of New Zealand's experiment in abandoning the teaching of penmanship and asking pupils to use the printed letter. Indeed, the matter of following New Zealand's example has already been brought to the attention of the state board of education, through the Industrialist, the publication of the Kansas Agricultural College, but the board prefers to await definite results elsewhere before committing itself to so radical a change in school work. The proposal, incidentally, has stirred the older generation to rebelious protest. On behalf of the suggestion, it is pointed out that good writing is not easily taught and that its value to the student is more social than utilitarian. Ability to use the typewriter is regarded as a more useful accomplishment.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Modern Art in Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, April 15

ENGLAND and America have talked a very great deal about Russian art of late years. Serge Diagheleff has visited both countries with a large repertoire of his ballet. Before him Nijinsky, Fokine and Vera Fokina, Anna Pavlowa, Thamar Karsavina and others have prepared with various degrees of artistry and skill the prestige of the troupe which centers round Leonide Massine and Lydia Lopokowa. A company called the Chauve-Souris with Balieff at its head showed what an exquisite art can be given under the ominous title of cabaret performance, and sumptuous volumes on Bakst as a designer of dresses and scenery testify to his fame and popularity.

This list omits two great artists who also belong to the world of the theater, Chaliapin, in whom the art of acting is perfectly matched with his unchallenged claim to be the world's greatest bass singer, and Theodore Komisarjevsky, whose ability as a producer is well known, particularly to the audiences of the New York Theater Guild. Let me add the names of modern composers like Scriabin, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and refer en passant to the literary men from Tolstoi, Dostoievsky, Turgenieff to Gogol, Gorki and Tchekoff and one might suppose that Russia was a country overpopulated with artists.

Russia, as everyone knows, is not overpopulated at all, and for every 10,000 Mujiks there is nothing like an average of one artist of any kind, much less a painter. Where are the painters and the sculptors? People, with their mind's eye fixed on the fine, not the applied arts, talk a great deal about Russian art, Mr. So-and-So, who is a true New Yorker and lives in Paris, is said to have a Russian quality in his painting and so on and so forth. The fact of the matter is that people have a very definite concept of Russian art because they hear it talked about without ever having seen any. In point of fact there is none. When I say none, I mean none judged by the European standard of æsthetic achievement which it is the object of this column to uphold.

There is, of course, a great deal of artistic activity in the realm of sculpture and painting, and I will have occasion to analyze at any rate one well-known Russian painter's work here, and there are at least two whose influence, but not their own achievement, is considerable. They are Marc Chagall and Wassily Kandinsky. Marc Chagall's importance consists in the fact that he is an expressionist with a difference, he does not merely belong to the scores of expressionist painters of the day, but he does possess a note of individuality and thus contributes another facet to the many-sided manifestation of modern art, but no further attention will be drawn to him here because whatever the peculiarity or merit of his contribution may be, there is nothing intrinsically Russian about it.

Wassily Kandinsky is a different case. Strictly speaking, I believe he is a Pole, and he used to live in Munich, where he became something of a chef d'ecole, largely because he turned his pen to good account by writing a very clever book in defense of his theory of color symphonies. Kandinsky as a painter possesses the essentially Russian trait of literary leanings, and his thought just as his work where not literary aims at the kind of abstraction peculiar to music. In fact, Kandinsky is by way of being a musical composer who in a fit of absent-mindedness mistook the canvas for a score, and his paintbrushes for a pen. He believes that if colors do not possess certain abstract qualities they at any rate symbolize them, and he maintains that the appearance of each color has a constant equivalent in its effect on the observer. This being so, it is possible, of course, to compose pictures in accordance with rules more definite than those pertaining to the structure of music.

Kandinsky asserts, for instance, that some colors tend to expand beyond the limits of their contour, while others have a concentric effect, therefore, for example, certain colors connote infinity, while others, either by themselves or in certain combinations, connote almost every possible emotion. In brief, it is a method by which the intrinsic emotions aroused by Tolstoi's three-volume "War and Peace" or a symphony by Beethoven can be transferred to the canvas in such a way as to give their pictorial equivalent and to such an extent that the initiated can recognize the one by the other. I confess I am not one of the initiated.

There is another side to Kandinsky's theory which is a great deal more plausible, and that deals with the problem of painting motion. Most painters will represent, say, a herd of cattle moving along a road into the gateway of a town by depicting, as it were, one fraction of a second of the motion of the animals. Their picture is a snapshot and by association of ideas the observer receives an impression of motion, knowing that the animals' feet are only in the depicted position during the process of motion. The motion itself has not been depicted, it has merely been inferred by the observer's knowledge of the inevitable consequence in life of the position in which the herd is shown.

If, for instance, the observer were at right angles to the line of march of the herd and at some distance, he would see a waving, wriggling line of backs supported by an infinitude of legs which he would barely be able to relate to individual animals—such a picture might be said to represent not the herd but its motion, and if the artist makes the herd pass through a static gateway he may add to the sense of motion considerably by reason of the contrast. Such a problem may quite legitimately be treated pictorially; it may seem rather novel, but after all, why not? The fact that Kandinsky's own success is distinguished by novelty rather that æsthetic merit does not effect the validity of the theory.

What is interesting in this connection is its typification of Russia's pictorial tendencies, a love of abstractions—cubism, for instance, is very popular in Russia, a tendency to symbolism, the desire to convey emotions belonging more properly to the sphere of music or literature—anything rather than straightforward painting, concerning itself only with the pictorial solution of pictorial problems.

The fact that there is an immensity of talent in Russia is clearly shown, if proof were necessary, by the artistic activity alluded to at the beginning of this article, and it would be absurd to suppose that the Russians produce good literature, good drama, good music, and that the visual arts have simply been left out of the Russian composition. No, the very distinction of their achievements in other departments of the arts has been attained because they are the more normal means of expression for the Russian genius. Their activity in the visual arts is great and its expression has simply not risen to the level on which it is a factor in the European forum, but it has instead thrown all its vitality into the peasant arts and crafts which are probably unsurpassed in Europe.

J. HOLROYD REECE.

"Peg O' My Dreams"

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, May 8

AT JOLSON'S Fifty-Ninth Street Theater, New York, beginning May 5, 1924, Richard Herndon presents "Peg o' My Dreams" (musical version of "Peg o' My Heart"); book by J. Hartley Manners, lyrics by Anne Caldwell, music by Hugo Felix, staged by Hassard Short. The cast:

Peg	Suzanne Keener
Jerry	Roy Royston
Alaric	G. P. Huntley
Ethel	Roberta Beatty
Monica	Gilberta Faust
Arkady	Paul Kleeman
Alexis	Chester Hale
Jarvis	Oscar Figman
Una	Albertina Vitak
Blanche	Lovey Lee
Banbury	Joseph McCallion
Chris	William Ladd
Rita	Henrietta Brewster
Blossom	Gladys Baxter
Fay	Jean Ferguson
Muriel	Helen Haines
Joan	Katherine Spencer
Diana	Julia Lane
Bill	Richard Ford
Guy	John R. Walsh
Fred	Charles Baum

Two of the most beautiful stage settings ever seen in any theater are the outstanding features of the musical comedy version of "Peg o' My Heart" now being offered at Jolson's Theater under the title "Peg o' My Dreams." The lighting of the stage is also superbly done and the performance is wholesome and has a certain amount of charm, but the production as a whole is a decided disappointment. It is unfortunate in the extreme that what seemed at first glance to be such a brilliant idea should have been treated in the manner that this idea of turning "Peg" into a musical comedy has been treated.

J. Hartley Manners, author of the original manuscript of "Peg o' My Heart," has attempted to make a musical comedy version of his play and the result is about as far from what might have been, as may well be imagined. The possibilities were endless and they have not been taken advantage of at all. An expert musical comedy librettist of the first rank should have been called in to make the adaptation into the technique of musical comedy.

An unfortunate book, set of lyrics and musical score are not the only thing wrong with the performance at the Jolson. The cast, with the exception of the inimitable G. P. Huntley, is inadequate. Miss Suzanne Keener, who plays "Peg," has ability but she should not have been called upon to attempt to carry this rôle. F. L. S.

A Discovery in the Desert

The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications. Volume I. Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting. First Century Wall Paintings from the Fortress of Dura on the Middle Euphrates. By James Henry Breasted. Chicago: the University of Chicago Press.

Archæology today seems the surest road to adventure and romance. If no new world is left for a modern Columbus to discover, there are old worlds long since lost and forgotten that will keep the ambitious archæologist busy for many years to come, nor in his case will reason for zest in the enterprise be wanting.

All eyes are now turned so eagerly upon Egypt that discoveries less widely advertised are apt to pass unnoticed. But few recent records of archæological exploits are of greater interest than James Henry Breasted's account of the journey of the Chicago University Expedition to the buried city of Dura-Salihiyah on the Middle Euphrates in the heart of the Syrian Desert and his description of the fortress, the temple and the paintings he found there.

The title of his book explains that it is to the paintings he attaches chief importance, but the story of the journey and all the circumstances connected with it makes good reading. The British Army was still in Bagdad when with the expedition he arrived there from the upper Tigris in 1920, and the interest of the officers and Civil Commissioner in a report of paintings hastily seen by a British captain at Salihiyah, led to his giving up the Euphrates at their request for a more careful study. It was scarcely as careful as he would have liked, however. The British were about to withdraw to a frontier much further down the Euphrates, and once there it would be impossible for them to provide him with a military escort. To stay without military protection would have been worse than foolhardy, hostile Arab tribes making that part of the country unsafe. The result was that he had but a day for his explorations and work at Salihiyah. The British further helped him by allowing their East Indian troops, who had been camping in the fortress, to do what excavating they could in the time. It is surprising that he managed to obtain the photographs and make the notes for his record.

The thrill of Columbus at the first sight of land could have been scarcely less than Mr. Breasted's when, in the fortress, suddenly as he passed round a jutting corner of massive masonry, he saw rising before him in the unroofed temple, "a high wall covered with an imposing painting in many colors depicting a life-size group of eleven persons engaged in worship. . . . It was a startling revelation of the fact that in this deserted stronghold we were standing in a home of ancient Syrian civilization completely lost to the western world for sixteen centuries."

The reader must, indeed be matter-of-fact beyond hope who cannot see and feel romance in such an experience. Fortunately, the inscriptions remaining on the lower portion of most of the figures could give the clue to the learned. It was clear to Mr. Breasted that the scene represented a religious function, that two of the group were priests, and that the others were members of one family whose names he gives. Postures and gestures, he says, suggested "old Babylonian ritual in the ceremony of the 'tree of life,' originally a palm branch thrust into a vase of water. We evidently have here one of the eclectic cults of Syria, about which we know so little, and in which we expect to find not only old Babylonian influences like those already mentioned, but later also a plentiful infusion of neo-Persian elements.

But the paintings are of interest not only because of the scene they represent and the light it throws on the history of a past civilization. They are perhaps more interesting still as works of art and for the evidence in them of the influence the Greco-Syrian school no doubt had upon painting in Europe for many centuries. We all know the Greco-Roman portraits done apparently by mere artisans—though artisans who were artists—in the Egypt of the third century. These mural decorations go farther back, to the first century, they are in feeling more Oriental than Greek, and, while the portrait painters had no successors during Europe's dark era, we think Mr. Breasted is right in pointing out the close relations there must have been between the work at Dura-Salihiyah and the work of the European artists who were held in the clutches of the Byzantine tradition until the coming of Cimabue and Giotto.

Photographs of the group discovered in the sand-buried ruins are followed by photographs of the sixth century mosaics in Ravenna and to compare them is to agree with Mr. Breasted. The difference is that the vitality of the Greco-Syrian artist is stiffened into convention in the Italian. These photographs alone make the book as valuable to the artist as to the archæologist, the more valuable because since Mr. Breasted was in Dura the wall paintings have been damaged by the Arabs and can now be seen as he saw them only in the photographs.

Vincent van Gogh Exhibits in Holland

Amsterdam, April 5
Special Correspondence

INTEREST in Vincent van Gogh is still on the increase. Of his correspondence a second edition has been published. There are two exhibitions of his works now on view at Amsterdam and The Hague, and a third one of works from his French period excusively will follow in the autumn.

The Amsterdam exhibition is comprehensive. It consists of a large number of sketches, drawings and water colors, together with some oil paintings. Yet it can hardly be said to give a true idea of Van Gogh's struggles and endeavors in the first and most difficult years of his short and passionate artistic career.

It may give the wrong impression that in his Dutch period Van Gogh made only studies. The great landscapes are lacking, most of the works on show being figure studies. Of the pictures the most remarkable is the well known "Potato-eaters" ("Aardappeleters") one of the strongest though perhaps earliest and roughest expressions of his art. Here as well as in "Basket with Apples," which is done altogether in a brownish color, and in many of his studies of woman, he gives himself in all his sincerity. The inherent qualities of his work must indeed be very strong to hold its own notwithstanding the fact that outward beauty and elegance are so often disdained.

With regard to pictures The Hague exhibition is easily first. Here is represented not only the traditional Van Gogh, toiling, drudging and dejected. Light and love of life have been surprised in a large canvas called "Le premier pas." It is springtime; the orchard is in full bloom, to the left a man is squatting, his arms widely outstretched; of his face only enough is seen to surmise his smile which is directed toward his wife on the right of the picture, who, with some difficulty, is holding back a young child from flying into his father's arms. There is a complete unity between the two groups and the serene happiness of this little homely scene is exquisitely expressed. It is one of the most charming works of the artist's last period.

Again, there is a still-life, also from his French period: a light blue pot with some wild flowers, negligently placed in it, a small canvas painted with an elegance which would not ill become one of The Hague masters. Two still-life works from his Dutch period ("Apples and Pears" and "Ink Bottles") are especially important on account of their fervent coloring and forcible plastic qualities. In a way they are contrasts to the work just mentioned; it was reserved to our day to appraise the extreme simplicity of conception and execution which mark them.

A typical Van Gogh is also the portrait of a French peasant with rugged red face, his yellow hat and light-green coat beating fiercely against the hard blue background. There is a rare and clever seascape from Ste. Marie in sepia and several fine landscapes from the artist's earliest time.

The Hague exhibition is of an uncommonly high quality. Both exhibitions bear witness to the fairly large number of Van Goghs still preserved in private collections in his native country.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—"Silver Apples," a play by Katherine and Struthers Burt, will be produced next season by the Dramatists' Theater, Inc.

"The Right to Dream" is expected to come to New York on May 26.

Fritz Lieber has been engaged by Equity Players to play the part of Eilert Lovborg in "Hedda Gabler" which they will present at six special matinées at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater beginning May 16.

George M. Cohan is writing a book to be called "Twenty Years on Broadway."

Music News and Reviews

New String Quartet Formed in Toronto

TORONTO, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—A new string quartet has been organized in Toronto. It gave its initial concert before an invited audience in the Hart House Theater on a Sunday evening—only invitation concerts may be given in Toronto on Sunday. The first violin is Geza de Kresz, a young Hungarian violinist who came to Toronto from England last October, and who has established himself quickly as an artist of the first rank. The most widely known member of the group is Boris Hambourg, the cellist. The other artists are Harry Adaskin, violinist, and Milton Blackstone, viola, two of the most gifted of the young men who have studied music in Toronto in recent years. All are accomplished ensemble players.

There has always been a great deal of interest in chamber music in Toronto. Choral music stands first in the affections of local concertgoers, but at times activities in connection with quartets and trios have been almost as great. At one time there were three quartets in operation here, each giving a series of concerts. One was the old Toronto String Quartet, the history of which goes back many years before the war. The second was the Canadian Academy Quartet, with Luigi von Kunitz as its moving spirit. When Mr. von Kunitz became conductor of the New Orchestra, the quartet fell by the wayside. Since coming to Toronto the members of the Hambourg family have organized several quartets and trios.

Three years ago, a Chamber Music Society was organized in Toronto, for the purpose of building up audiences for the various chamber music concerts, of which there were many about that time. They also brought famous outsiders to give concerts here, like the London String Quartet, the Flonzaleys and others. It was rather a surprise, therefore, when interest in chamber music seemed to collapse about October, 1923. The Women's Musical Club brought the New York String Quartet to Toronto for its first first visit early in the season, and of course the Londoners came for their regular visit. But the local organizations did practically nothing. In the sudden enthusiasm that followed this lull in one of Toronto's favorite forms of music, the new orgaization was born.

In order that the quartet may be able to do itself justice, a strong committee has been organized which will see that the artists are given ample time for practice. The plan is to place the new quartet on a sound financial basis at the start, and then it is hoped that the four thoroughly capable artists will win for themselves a fame that will be more than local, or even Canadian.

It is a coincidence that just at this time, when there is so much local interest in chamber music, Dr. A. S. Vogt principal of the Conservatory of Music, should have received an invitation from Mrs. Coolidge, founder of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival, to act as one of the judges this year of the $1000 prize competition. F. J.

Boris Romanoff's "Ballets Romantiques" in Paris

PARIS, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Russian choregraphy, which has undertaken the conquest of Europe, has sent to France a number of troupes which succeed one another in the Parisian theaters. These troupes are of very unequal quality. Many show more audacity than art. Such is not the case with the company of M. Boris Romanoff, which with its "Ballets Romantiques," produced at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées has obtained well deserved success.

The first spectacle comprised a Spanish pantomime, "Nuit Andalouse," danced to the suite of "L'Arlésienne" by Bizet. This provoked a hot discussion. It is asserted that music is entitled to more respect, and that it was a grave fault to utilize "L'Arlésienne" as a commentary for a melodrama which unfolds in an Andalousian hovel. The same reserve was made for "Les Petits Riens" of Mozart, executed with deplorable accentuations and nuances. But though one deplores this treatment of music, the spectacle was in all other respects remarkable.

The décor conceived for "Les Petits Riens" lends itself well to the Mozartean atmosphere. The action is rapid. The mimicry is amusing and varied. The humor of the choregraphy is most pleasing.

But if the impression produced by this first spectacle was intense, it was only with the second program—"Giselle"—that the success was complete. M. Romanoff has associated pantomime with the dance. All the first act—a village idyll and drama—is an expressive pantomime. The second, of a dreamy atmosphere, reverts to the domain of abstract dancing. After the smart parade of the hunters comes the Princess heavily draped, splendid and majestic.

The costumes are remarkable for freshness and originality. Léon Zak, who designed costumes and décors, may be put on a level with Leon Bakst and Pablo Picasso. The décor organizes the scenic space vertically. It is linked to the stage by an abrupt flight of steps, which recalls the architecture of the Kamerny stage-settings. But with Zak the frame supports a fine pictorial vision.

Helène Smirnova danced the rôle of Giselle in remarkable fashion. She disdains facile effects. She possesses will and mastery, elegance and intelligence. Elsa Kruger, of pathetic beauty, was the superb Princess Bathilde. The ensemble is astonishing for its homogeneity. S. H.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Art and Our Problems of Today

By GERRIT A. BENEKER

[The first half of an address delivered before the thirtieth annual meeting of the Western Arts Association, Dayton, O., May 9, 1924. The second half will appear in these columns shortly.]

"TO BE, or not to be: that is the question." It is as much a question with us today as it was with Hamlet. To be—what? With us it is to be craftsmen, artists and artisans, and teachers of the art of doing things well; to the end that all mankind may express themselves in their work and thereby be individuals.

As Emerson has said is his essay on art: "For the hand can never execute anything higher than the character can inspire," so, today, with production becoming more and more automatic, when man stands all day before a machine which does all the thinking and doing, with the technique of industry becoming more and more a matter of "the more parts I put in, the more pay I take out," the hand no longer executes, it merely controls the power which executes—with the result that not only the character of the article but the character of the worker, as well, is affected. Yet, not necessarily so, for I know several workmen who operate automatic machines, men of high character whose thoughts are ever in the cosmic.

Emerson's Definition

"Art," wrote Emerson, "has not yet come to its maturity, if it do not put itself abreast with the most potent influences of the world, if it is not practical and moral, if it do not stand in connection with the conscience, if it do not make the poor and uncultivated feel that it addresses them with a voice of lofty cheer. There is higher work for art than the arts. . . . Nothing less than the creation of man and nature is its end. A man should find in it an outlet for his whole energy." And farther along he said, "It is its instinct to find beauty and holiness in new and necessary facts, in the field and roadside, in the shop and mill. Proceeding from a religious (spiritual) heart, it will raise to a divine use the railroad, the insurance office, the joint-stock company, our law, our primary assemblies, our commerce, the galvanic battery, the electric jar, the prism, and the chemist's retort, in which we seek now only an economical use. Is not the selfish and even cruel aspect which belongs to our great mechanical works—to mills, railways, and machinery—the effect of the mercenary impulses which these works obey? . . . When science is learned in love, and its powers are wielded by love, they will appear the supplements and continuations of the material creation."

If it is possible that art may accomplish all this, why has it not done so? Because we have permitted the technique of industry and of life to become a Frankenstein. Also, art has too long been patronized. Since the priesthood used it to create spiritual feeling, it has become a plaything in the hands of kings and monarchs, royalty and the ultra rich, a system which the world war has knocked into a cocked hat. We find ourselves at the beginning of a new era, in which the whole world is tending more and more toward democracy and freedom, and if art is to mean anything to the people in this new era, it must be an art of the people, for the people, and by the people, "putting itself abreast with the most potent influences in the world, practical and moral, standing in connection with the conscience, and make the people feel that it addresses them with a voice of lofty cheer," as Emerson said. Art must be democratized without lowering its technical and ethical standards. A voice in far-off Vienna—R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergie, says, "In this new era the mission of art will be not so much to please and to entertain, but to mold mankind in a new image."

Art and Natural Science

What, then, is art? Hardly do we find two so-called artists to agree upon the matter, for they are so in the habit of looking upon the technics and the particular things, instead of considering art in its broader meaning, as a way to manage life.

A chemist came into my studio and said: "We fellows have gone about as far as we can go; we tear apart right down to atoms, molecules, and electrons, to the infinitesimal." Natural science is analytic. Art is synthetic—taking all parts and asembling them in a natural way to produce a beautiful whole. Art builds into the infinite; there is no limit to what it may accomplish. So we begin to see that art and science are quite useless in themselves; each dependent upon the other, the two must go hand in hand. Is it not significant of the times that Harvard University is about to inaugurate a $10,000,000 drive to develop its schools of business administration, chemistry, and art?

The proper kind of art education should be available on or near a college campus where the student of art should study the technics of drawing, painting, sculpture, craftsmanship, music, drama, literature, for five mornings a week and five afternoons a week he should devote to the study of economics, civics, sociology, biology, comparative religion, history, philosophy and those studies which lead up to an A. B. degree. This program should be carried on for seven or eight months of the year and for four to six years at least and during the other months of the year the student should go into industry on the farms, into factories, and commerce, and with his hands earn at least part of his education. We do not appreciate anything unless we earn it. The most valuable thing the student would obtain from this experience is what he would learn from working with his hands beside other men like himself. In no other way may he find out what men are and the workings of man's thoughts. After such a program of education the art student should know why he is going to paint or sculpt, act or write, and what he has to say to mankind through his art. Then, the fine arts will show the way to the art of business and to the art of living.

Far be it from me to criticize the ancient art in our museums: much may be learned from the past, but museums may so easily become mausoleums. So long as their directors and assistants are only book-learned graduates from our colleges, teaching for the most part the history of art and its technics, art will continue to mean little to the masses of people. The madonnas of Raphael meant something to the people of his time because the subject matter, the women who posed for him, were of his time and no doubt known to their neighbors, and if art is to mean anything to the people of our time it must be contemporary art inspired by the everyday life and environment as we find it today, at its best, in terms of all that is good, all that is true, all that is beautiful, and in all that is useful.

The second definition under the heading of art, is—"The employment of means to the accomplishment of some end." Every painter knows that it is the way he has painted his picture that makes it say something; the fault with much of our contmporary art is that the painters do not give enough consideration to what they are going to say. We must also be conscious of the subject matter upon those who are to look upon our work. Art then, technically and ethically, is but a way management, how we do anything, particularly how we conduct life. In finding the way how to do things we must consider the third definition:

"The skillful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge and power acquired from nature." We are to study nature and her ways and apply the knowledge and the power we find in nature to some purpose or use. To what purpose? To build or destroy? For service or for personal profit financially? For peace and contentment and happiness of mankind or for unhappiness, discontent, misunderstanding, strife, and war?

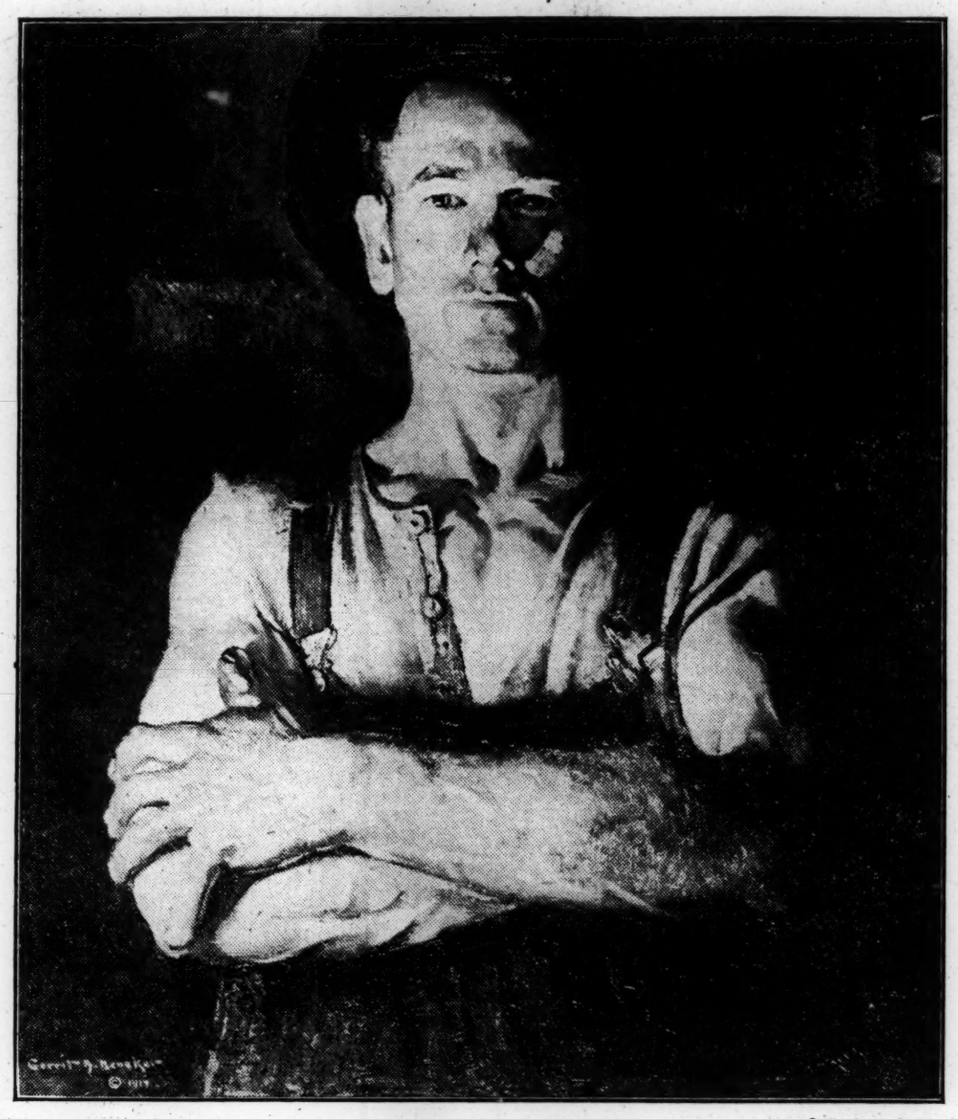
The fourth definition shows how the fine arts may lend a hand and point the way by calling our attention to what is to be found in nature and in human nature: "The power of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful and æsthetical in nature, as in painting and sculpture."

As to Perception

Therein may we painters become true artists, by not merely looking at the physical aspects of nature and of man, but by the power of perceiving and looking through and beyond: becoming visionaries, the power of transcribing vision for all mankind the infinite number of messages which nature has to give. If, as estimated, some 70 per cent of our impressions come through our eyes, let us stop to consider what kind of pictures and plays in the magazines and daily press and in the movies have been influencing the thoughts and actions of the people? Human conduct is suggested largely through the films and culture from beauty parlors and advertisements suggesting introspection and self adornment. It is high time we bring to the eyes of the people the very best in art, music, drama, poetry, literature, architecture, and craftsmanship.

The last definition affects every one of us directly in our work—"Knack, dexterity, cunning, skill." We may all become artisans at least and artists in the art of living if we do not permit the technics of the job to master us. We must master the technics and use them as the means to promote the ethics of life. No matter how fine a technician a person may be, no matter how fine a draftsman, colorist, master of the instrument, the final degree of art depends upon entering into the spirit of things he has to do. If we enter into the spirit of the thing we have to do, completely losing self-consciousness, the result in our work will display a technique all our very own, the indelible stamp of an individuality which others could at best but poorly imitate. Such an artist was Beethoven, Wagner, Shakespeare, Rembrandt, and in our time, Caruso.

"Men Are Square"



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Painted by Mr. Beneker in the Mills of the Hydraulic Steel Company, Cleveland, O., "As an Expression of the Mutual Faith Between Employer and Employee"

Landscape Etchings by Chauncey F. Ryder

An artist who in the eyes of some critics is carrying on the traditions of America's best landscapists, Inness, Twachtman, Martin and others, is Chauncey Ryder. He has been seen in many shows this season, and is in the current exhibition at Concord. A group of his etchings are now on view at the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street, Boston.

Landscape in etching is not an easy thing. The etcher must get an illusion of color, form, distance, and atmospheric conditions, all out of a few lines, and the fewer the better. What little drawing there is will always reduce itself to a most meaningful calligraphy, in which every curve and angle will enhance the intended illusion. The Japanese and Chinese will immediately occur to us as the most æsthetic exponents of such economy.

Chauncey Ryder is par excellence a modern etcher. His drawing, although it would seem full of abandon, almost sketchy, has a certain unutterable poignancy. With extreme simplicity he blocks out his areas, and sets in such details as there are. He has more subtlety than mere directness. His needle wanders over wastelands, pastures and hills, and lonely roads in the country. He likes tall, thin trees in pattern against white sky. He makes no attempt to glorify or exaggerate. The real thing is there and he accepts it for what it is worth. The observer seems to join the artist in something of a holiday in the country, wandering about aimlessly in village and country, enjoying the details of nooks and crannies in the outdoors.

The charm of Mr. Ryder's etching is in his informal treatment. His drawing is not as calligraphic as that of many contemporary artists. But perhaps it is better so, for too great care in this direction would rob him of his singular trenchant beauty. His lines are always clear and velvety, although sometimes heavy, especially in his drawing of remote distances in the landscape.

Retrospective Degas Exhibit in Paris

PARIS, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—A Degas show has been organized at the Galerie Georges Petit, which gathers only the best of the artist's productions.

In his portraits he shows particular care for the form. They are sober and dense and compact. At once synthetic and analytic they hide under their extreme precision an extraordinary life. Some are so striking that once seen they cannot be forgotten. The Bellelli Family, for example, which belongs to the Luxembourg Museum, and the numerous studies made for this great portrait has intense physiognomic power. Another portrait of a young woman, that of a man in tall hat, of Manet, of Mme. Fantin-Latour, of Gustave Moreau and many others are masterpieces. As for the Orchestre de l'Opera in spite of the curious manner in which he has placed the executants, it is one of the most beautiful works of the French school and is soon to take its place at the Musée du Louvre.

The organizers of the exhibition have severely restricted their choice. There are only 73 oil paintings, among which are many canvases of small dimensions. The pastels and drawings are in greater quantity. Among the pastels are other portraits and the studies of dancers. Daniel Halevy in the preface of the catalogue of the exhibition writes that Degas often told that having met Ingres in his youth he had received from him this counsel: "Draw lines, many lines, from nature and from memory." The counsel was not lost. He observed it and thus exercized his hand and acquired his mastery. His first works were very minute, but had they not been conducted with such tenacity he would probably never have acquired the sureness which enabled him later to execute these powerful sketches in which the lines are but summary indications.

A Second Phase of Mario Toppi's Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 7

EVEN in the faraway hills of Anticoli, so remote from the world that a thousand years have come and gone with hardly a trace, there persists the "comédie humaine" with its ceaseless, tireless weaving of unseen shuttles. Admidst the time-honored, primitive surroundings of this Italian village, Mario Toppi spent his observant though uneventful youth. Even if the Roman sculptors and painters did seek out its terraced slopes and ancient solitudes for summer holiday and inspiration—the Sabine peasants are renowned in the ateliers of the Eternal City for their beauty—life moved on much as usual for young Toppi until one morning not so long past when he undertook to advise an artist who had got into difficulties over the correct representation of his model.

Much intrigued, the artist challenged this untrained fellow to arm himself with the necessary materials and accompany him to a nearby goatshed where they set to with all earnestness. Toppi's goat was much the better of the two, and so began that amazing series of unpremeditated art which found itself, by strange chance, hung on the walls of a Fifth Avenue dealer in New York last spring only to be snapped up by eager purchasers, both public and private, within the first three days of the exhibition. Now the Bourgeois Galleries are again presenting a group of Toppi's drawings, done since his overnight rise to fame and fortune; and in many ways the second chapter in this artist's story is even more interesting than the first.

The "first fine careless rapture" of his art has given place to another phase, more self-conscious, more self-inquiring. While his thematic material remains the same, these present Scriptural and genre drawings evidence a growing, sturdier power of expression; tone, color, and line have lost something of their former loveliness and delicate naïveté in the exchange. The soft, supple pencilings that served in the earlier designs as fragile framework for his tender colors are now become outlines quite boldly penned in ink, and the colors in turn are much richer in tone and texture.

Emerging into a more full-bodied medium and a more vigorous technique, Toppi presents the decidedly interesting spectacle of an untutored, original and highly-gifted artist at grips with himself and the outside world. He will doubtless emerge in time from his mountain environment, at least in consciousness, to find the dictates and fashions of the twentieth century bearing in upon the privacy and old-worldliness of his pictorial thought; and he will exchange by degrees the wrappings of the Italian primitives which are so unconsciously echoed in his drawings for the more tailored habiliments of today. So, at least, it would seem from the progress already made.

Throughout the 15 paintings exhibited in this second group there are to be found moments of delightful humor and fresh observation in strange contrast with the hushed and archaic style that now seems Giottesque, now almost ancient Chinese. The interplay of epochs gives Toppi's work a distinct cachet, and an assurance that he will find a proper balance in time and produce a very personal and conspicuous art. Meanwhile his circle of friends in the new world is rapidly growing and the burden of responsibility will increase with each new manifestation of artistic growth. R. F.

Art and Hustle

SOME wise men tell us that it is impossible to have too much of a good thing. But when I am in New York, there are times when I wonder if it is not possible to have too many art exhibitions.

Art, we have all come to agree, is an essential part of life. Without it, indeed, life is dull, ugly and unprofitable. But art should make for serenity. It fails of its purpose when it is flashed before us and hurried along at top speed like the pictures on the films. It is the one thing we should not hustle through, even though hustling be a national virtue.

New York cannot see it in this way, believing rather that nothing short of too much is enough. If New York cannot give more exhibitions, just as if it cannot crowd more people into its subways, than any other town, why then it does not deserve its reputation for progress and enterprise. It must beat not only Chicago and San Francisco, but London, Paris, and all creation, and by the number of exhibitions it manages to hold in a year prove its supremacy in matters of art.

It is not of the actual number of exhibitions I complain, even if only the man with unlimited leisure, or the professional art critic, could take them all in. My grievance lies rather in the fact that this number would be out of the question if each exhibition were left open for a reasonable time, and by no stretch of imagination can two weeks be thought a reasonable time. Most of us, unfortunately, have not unlimited leisure to dispose of. We have not learned how to earn any leisure at all save by the sweat of our brow. Because we must work, art, essential as it is, must remain something of a side issue—a reward for our labors, to turn to during our short intervals for recreation.

The New York dealer sees it otherwise. He expects us to hustle through his galleries as we hustle through all our tasks and amusements. With much trouble he gets up exhibitions of the utmost interest and, no sooner has he invited us to one, than he shuts the door in our faces to open it at once for the next.

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Seriously, a fortnight is an absurdly short time for an exhibition of any kind in a large city, or a small one either. This last winter it has sometimes seemed as if the art of the world had been poured into New York. There have been shows of American artists of today and yesterday, shows of Old Masters, shows of the Barbizon group and the Impressionists, shows of the Japanese and the Chinese, shows of the latest notoriety from abroad and the most zealous modernist at home—shows to be seen either because of one's love of beauty or one's interest in every art movement, new and old. Again and again, I have looked forward eagerly to a visit to this exhibition or that; again and again I have reached the gallery only to find the exhibition at an end and another in full swing. To prolong the time because of a popular success, as in the case of the Sargent Exhibition, is the rare exception.

In London a month is the usual period in the dealers' galleries and certainly it is not excessive. A painting or a statue or a print, if worth looking at once, calls for a second inspection, often for repeated study. It is a mistake to rush through a gallery, throwing a glance at the pictures on the walls as hurried as if we were watching the shifting landscape from the windows of a railroad train. It is this haste on the part of the public that has driven many artists to aim at sensation rather than repose in their work. One asks if the eccentricities of the Independents in Paris would ever have been if, without eccentricity, hope had not been so small of doing anything that would tell in a Salon overcrowded with commonplace. To catch the public's eye became the artist's ambition even in leisurely lands. But New York goes so fast that too often the public cannot get to the gallery in time to have its eye caught.

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It is all too easy to fall into bad habits, and it is a bad habit to treat art of any kind in this fashion, to carry the rush of the street and the subway and the shop into the gallery. It will not suffice to train people to understand the need of art in their lives if they are not also taught to respect it. We talk of certain periods in the past as art periods and fancy that people then understood art as we can no longer, ours being a "business age," as the advertisers frequently remind us. But the difference was less in the people than in the conditions under which they were familiarized with art. The church was then, virtually, the great collector of art, and the Giottos and Cimabues, the Perugino and Rafaels, the Bellinis and Titians that, out of Italy, we see only in galleries, people in Italy saw every day in their churches, getting to know the artists' Nazarenes and Madonnas, angels and saints, as well as they knew the members of their own family, caring for the beauty on the walls not so much from any instinctive feeling for art as from sheer force of habit. The paintings we treasure as masterpieces were to them as familiar as their next door neighbors. In Italy a tired peasant will today wander into a cathedral or church on her way home from market and settle down in an inconspicuous corner to rest or to put a much-needed stitch in her skirt, and so bring herself into terms of personal intimacy with every stone, every fresco, every mosaic in these great sanctuaries where alone she is at peace.

We cannot restore the old conditions. Nor can we expect dealers to allow us to use their galleries as the peasants of countries like France and Italy still use their cathedrals. But it is not beyond reason to suggest that the dealers, after the trouble taken to show us beautiful things, might give us time to enjoy as they should be enjoyed and, even in so busy a town as New York, enjoy them a second or a third time if we would.

In national and municipal galleries this privilege is ours, and our pleasure is the greater because we do not have to run to secure it as we run to catch the last trolley or train. The paintings there wait for us serenely, wait until we have the moment and are in the mood. Therefore, in our memory, and in our anticipation, they retain the serenity which should be inseparable from art. As it is, not solely at the dealers, but in almost all art institutions that would "do good to art," we are given the same disquieting impression of haste and rush, of art snatched in a frantic jump from one station in the day's journey to the next. In this way harm, not good, is done. Perhaps I am speaking for myself, making my protest in my own behalf, urged by my sense of loss after missing so many of the winter's exhibitions. That may be, but I am still sure that this haste is a mistake on the part of the dealers and quite unnecessary, and I wish my protest might be taken up by lovers of art with a more powerful influence than mine. E.

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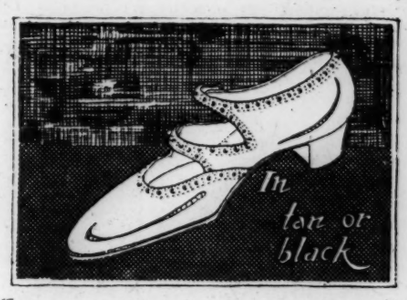

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STOCKS DECLINE SHARPLY ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

New Low Prices for the Year Registered by Various Active Issues

Stock prices displayed a reactionary tone at the opening of today's New York market in reflection of speculative disappointment over the form of the tax bill passed by the Senate and the defeat of the Poincaré ministry in the French elections.

Selling orders were well distributed throughout the list, losses of a point or more being recorded by Du Pont, Crucible Steel, Phillips Petroleum and Colorado Fuel.

Active selling for both accounts took place during the first half hour, more than a score issues registering losses of a point or more.

New 1924 lows were established by Bethlehem, Gulf States and Republic Steels, Cosden, Chicago Yellow Cab and Studebaker (new stock), the declines ranging from 1 to 3½ points.

The first sale of U. S. Steel common was a block of 5000 shares at 95½-⅞, as compared with the close of 96¾ on Saturday. General Electric broke 3 points, and American Can, Baldwin, American Sugar Refining, Mack Truck, Chicago, Northwestern and Northern Pacific were among the many issues to lose a point or so.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, up ⅛, was the only outstanding strong point. Foreign exchanges opened weak, French francs breaking nearly 50 points on the defeat of the Poincaré ministry.

Rails Move Upward

The drastic decline in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation and a cut in crude oil prices also were contributing factors to the morning selling. Additional new low records for the year were established by United States Steel common at 95¼, off 1½; Baldwin at 107⅝, off 2⅛, and by Stewart Warner and Marland, Invincible and Skelly oils, the losses ranging from large fractions to nearly 4 points. Woolworth broke 6¾ points, and American Beet Sugar 2¼.

Prices steadied around noon, when a brisk demand developed for investment rails, Atchison assuming the leadership of the upward movement in that group by climbing 2⅛ points to 103, a new 1924 high. Atlantic Coast Line touched a new top at 125¼. Southern Pacific, New York Central and Norfolk & Western moved up a point or so. Yellow Cab issues recovered their early losses and moved to higher ground.

Call money opened at 3½ per cent.

With bear speculators hammering individual shares to intimidate buyers in the early afternoon, the market showed little recuperative power, although General Electric came up 3 points from its early low level. Stewart Warner was forced down 5⅝ to 56⅝, a new low price for the year, and other motor accessory issues were also under pressure.

Foreign Bonds Lower

Defeat of the Poincaré Government in the French election, followed by the abrupt decline in foreign exchange rates, imparted a reactionary tone to foreign bonds in today's early trading.

French governmental issues encountered the heaviest selling, while recessions in the obligations of other allied nations reflected the fear that a change in the ministry might delay a reparations settlement.

Prices of domestic liens varied little as buying appeared to be restricted by weakness of the foreign list. Some of the speculative mortgages, however, yielded ground in sympathy with the decline in stock prices.

Donner Steel 7s broke three points to a new 1924 low price at 78 and recessions of 1 to 1½ points took place in Ajax Rubber 8s, St. Paul consolidated 4s, Brooklyn Union Gas 7s of 1932 and Wilson convertible 7½s. Investment railroad liens improved fractionally.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT

Carolina Power & Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, a balance of $807,231, applicable to the common stock, which includes $418,750 from subsidiaries. This amount is equal to approximately 17 per cent on the 45,875 (no par value) common shares, which compares with a balance of $553,683, or approximately 12 per cent on the same number of shares in the preceding year.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE HEAD

NEW YORK, May 12—E. H. H. Simmons, vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, is unopposed as a candidate for the presidency of the institution in the annual election today. He will succeed Seymour L. Cromwell, who retired after serving as head of the exchange for three consecutive terms. The only contest involves a membership on the board of governors.

BANKS TO INCREASE CAPITAL

CHICAGO, May 12—Directors of the Security Bank of Chicago have recommended an increase in the bank's capitalization of from $500,000 to $700,000. Directors of the Second Security Bank recommended an increase of from $250,000 to $350,000. Meetings of the stockholders will be held on June 11 for consideration of the proposals.

LANSTON MONOTYPE

The Lanston Monotype Machine Co. reports for the year ended Feb. 29, 1924, net income of $629,618 after taxes, equivalent to $10.49 a share on the $6,000,000 par value $100 capital stock outstanding, as compared with net income of $537,235 or $8.95 a share on the same amount of capital stock outstanding in the year ended Feb. 28, 1923.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

TORONTO, May 12—British Empire Steel Co. is blowing out No. 7 furnace at Sydney on May 12, due to slowing up of business. This will end Sydney production of foundry iron for the time being, and leave only two full blasts going. No. 1 is to be slowed up for repairs and No. 8 switched from foundry to basic iron.

NORFOLK-PENNSYLVANIA LEASE

NEW YORK, May 12—Terms of the proposed lease of the Norfolk & Western to the Pennsylvania Railroad probably will not be in shape for transmission to the Norfolk board at its next meeting, May 27, A. C. Needles, the new president of the road, said today. Committees of the two roads, he explained, so far have failed to reach a decision.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

NEW YORK, May 12—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announces that the purchase price for its stock under the employees' stock purchasing plan will be $60 a share for the year ending April 1, 1925, the same price as in the previous year. There are now 12,133 employees becoming partners in the business through stock purchase.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE

NEW YORK, May 12—April sales of brakes were largest, with two exceptions, of any month in the history of New York Air Brake. Air Brake is now working on a large order recently received, and indications are the second quarter will show large earnings.

SKELLY OIL EARNINGS

Skelly Oil for the quarter ended March 31 reports net earnings of $2,204,135 available for surplus and reserve before allowing for federal taxes but after expenses, taxes and interest, compared with $2,342,619 in the first quarter of 1923.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last May12	Last May10
Adv-R pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ajax Rub	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Alaska Jun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Allied C & D	70¼	71⅜	70¼	71⅜	71
Allied C&D pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
Am Ag Ch pf	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22½
Am Beet Sug	38	38	38	38	..
Am Bosch	24¼	24¼	24	24	..
Am Can	100¼	100⅝	99¾	100⅛	101⅝
Am&F P pt pd	94	94¾	94	94¾	94¾
Am Hide pf	53	53	52¾	52¾	53¼
Am Int Corp	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	..
Am Linseed	14	14	14	14	14
Am Loco	72	72	71½	71⅝	72
Am Radiator	96	96	96	96	95⅝
Am S Razor	6	6	6	6	..
Am Smelting	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	63
Am Steel	34	34½	34	34¼	34¼
Am Sugar	41½	43	39¾		42¼
Am Sugar pf	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	..
Am T & T	125⅝	125¾	125¼	125½	125¾
Am Woolen	64¾	64⅞	64	64⅞	64⅞
Am Wool pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	..
Am Writ pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
Am Zinc	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
Anaconda	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
Armour pf	85	85	85	85	..
Arnold Const	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
Asso Dry G	92	92	92z	92	..
Asso Oil	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
Atchison	100⅞	103	100⅞	103	100¾
Atl Coast L	124	125¼	123¾	124	124½
Atl Fruit cts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
Atl G&WI	15½	16	15½	16	15¾
Atl G&WI pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	..
Atl Refin	106	106¼	105¼	106¼	106
Atlas Pow	48½	48½	486	48½	..
Austin Nich	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	19¾
Baldwin	109⅛	109⅛	107½	108	109⅝
Baldwin pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
Balt & Ohio	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	53
Barnet pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	..
Barnsdall B	13	13	13	13	13
Beechnut	46	46	46	46	47
Beth Steel	47¼	48⅞	46⅜	47	47⅝
Beth St 8%	105	105	105	105	..
Brit St 2 pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
Br Edison	111	111	111	111	114½
Br Ed Rts	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
Br Man Tr	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	14½
Br Man pf	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	..
Br Un Gas	61	61	61	61	62
Brown Shoe	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45¾	..
Butterick	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
Cal Packing	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
Cal Pet	22½	22½	22	22	22¾
Cal Pet pf	95¼	95⅛	95¼	95¼	..
Callahan	3¾	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝
Cal & Hecla	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
Can Pac	147⅞	147⅞	147¾	147¾	148
Cen Leather	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
Cen Leath pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39⅝	39½
Cerro de P	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	45½
Chandler M	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	44
Chi & E Ill pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
Chi Grt West	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Chi Gt W pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
Chi M&StP	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
Chi M&StP pf	25⅜	25½	25	25¼	25¾
Chi&NW	52⅝	53½	52¼	53⅜	53½
Chi Yel Cab	39	51½	39	41½	40
Chi R I	23¾	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	..
Chi R I 6%	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	..
Chile Cop	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
Chino Cop	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	16
Colo F & I	36¾	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	37⅞
Colo South	29	29	29	29	..
Col Gas	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	35
Com Sol A	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53¾
Com Sol B	44	44	44	44	..
Congoleum	39	39⅛	38½	39	39
Con Gas	62¾	63	62¾	63	63¼
Con Textile	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	3
Cont Can	46	46¼	45¾	46	47
Cont Motors	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Corn Prod	34	34¼	33⅞	34	..
Cosden Co	28½	28½	27⅞	28¼	29
Crucible	50⅞	51⅛	50¾	51	51½
Crucible pf	87	87	87	87	..
Cuba Cane pf	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	58
Cuban Am S	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Dan Boone	24¼	25¼	24	24⅝	25
Davison	48½	49¼	48	48⅞	49
Del Lac & W	117½	118½	117½	118½	..
Dupont	117⅜	118⅛	117½	118⅛	119
East Kodak	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106½
Elec Battery	56½	56½	56⅛	56½	56½
Erie	24⅝	24½	24	24½	24½
Erie 1 pf	32	32	32	32	32
Famous Play	68¾	69	68⅝	69	69½
Fifth Ave B	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Fisk Rubber	6	6½	6	6½	6½
Fleischmann	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49¾	49½
Freeport Tex	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
Gen Asphalt	33½	33½	33½	33½	34
Gen Pet	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	40
Gen Electric	212½	215½	212¼	215½	215½
Gen Elec Spl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
Gen Motor	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13½
Gen Mot pf	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	..
Gen Mot deb	82	82¼	82	82¼	..
Gen Refract	44	44	44	44	45
Gimbel Br pf	100	100	100	100	..
Goldwyn Pict	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	..
Goodrich	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20½	20¾
Goodyear pf	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	..
Grt Nor pf	56⅞	57⅞	56¾	57⅛	57¾
Grt Nor Ore	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Gre West S	91	91	91	91	..
Gre Wes S pf	105	105	105	105	..
Guantanamo	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Gulf Steel	63½	65	63½	65	65⅞
Hanna pf	89	89	89	89	..
Hartman	35	35	34¾	34¾	35
Hayes Wheel	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	..
Houston Oil	62⅛	62⅝	62	62⅝	63¼
Hudson Mot	22	22	21½	21¾	22⅜
Hupp Motor	11¾	12	12⅝	11⅝	11¾
Hydraulic	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
Ill Central	101	102	101	102	..
Indian Mot	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
Ind2Oil & Gas	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Inland Steel	32¾	33	32¾	33	32½
Interboro RT	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	..
Int Comb	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
Int Harv	85	85	85	85	86¼
Int M Mar	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
Int M Mar pf	34⅞	35	34½	35	35¼
Int Nickel	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞
Int Paper	36½	37	36½	37	..
Int Paper pf	67	67	67	67	66½
Int Ry Ca pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
Int Tel & Tel	66½	67	66½	67	66¾
Invincible	12½	12½	11¾	12	12½
Kan City So	19½	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
Kayser	22	22	21¾	21¾	..
Kelly Spring	14¾	14¾	14	14	..
Kelly Spr 8%	43½	43½	43	43	44
Kennecott	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
Keystone T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Laclede Gas pf	77	77	77	77	..
Lee Rubber	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	..
Lehigh Val	41½	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
Lehigh V rts	28⅛	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28⅛
Lima Loco	59	59	58	58	59
Loews Inc	16	16	16	16	16¼
Louis&Nash	91⅝	91⅝	91	91	91¼
Ludlum Steel	18½	18½	18½	18½	19
Mack Truck	79	79	78½	78¾	79½
Macy	60	60	60	60	..
Magma Cop	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31
Mallinson	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	22
Man E Sup	43	43¾	43	43¾	..
Maracaibo	27	27	26½	26⅝	26⅞
Mar St R p pf	47	47	47	47	..
Marland Oil	29¾	30⅞	29	30	30
Mart-Perry	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	..
Maxwell A	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
May Dept St	84½	84½	84½	84½	85
McIntpre	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Mex Seabd	18½	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19
Mex Seab ctf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Mid States O	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
Midvale Steel	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	..
Min&StL	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Min&SSM	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
Mo K&T	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
Mo K&T pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
Mo Pacific	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
Mo Pacific pf	40¼	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	40⅜
Mont Ward	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	23
Moon Motor	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
Mother Lode	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
Nat Biscuit	51⅞	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
Na Dairy Pr	32¾	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	32¾
Nat Dept pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
Nat Enamel	26½	26⅞	26	26	..
Nat Lead	128⅞	128⅞	128¼	128¼	129¾
Na Supply	65	65⅞	54⅞	65	64⅞
New Or Tex	116	116	114½	114½	..
NY Air Br	39½	39½	39	39½	40
NY Central	100¾	101⅜	100⅝	101	100⅞
NY C&StL	77½	78	77½	78	77¾
NY Dock	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝	28
NY Dock pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	48¾
NY NH & H	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Norf & West	122½	123⅜	122⅜	122⅞	122⅞
North Am	24¼	24⅞	23⅞	24	24⅛
North Am pf	45	45	45	45	45⅛
North Pac	51½	52⅛	51¼	52¼	52½
Okla Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Onyx Hos	18	18	18	18	..
Opheum C pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
Otis Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Owens Bottle	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	43
Pac Develop	½	½	½	½	..
Pac Oil	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45¾	45⅝
Packard Mot	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Pan-Am Pet	47¾	48¼	47⅝	48¼	48⅝
Pan-Am B	45¾	45¾	45¾	46⅛	46½
Penn RR	43⅞	44	43¾	43⅞	43¾
Penn Seabd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Peoples Gas	93	93	93	93	94¼
Pere Marq	47¼	48⅛	47¼	47⅞	47½
Phil Co pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Phila Read	42½	42⅞	42	42	42⅞
Phillips J	47	47	47	47	..
Phillips Pet	34	34¾	34	34¾	35
Pierce-Arrow	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
Pierce-A pf	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Pierce Oil	2	2	2	2	2
Pitts Coal	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	..
Pitts-Util pf	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	..
Pitts WVa pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
Prod & Ref	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅞
Pub Serv	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
Pub Serv 8%	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼	100¾
Pullman	117½	117½	117½	117½	..
Punta Sugar	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	55½
Pure Oil	20⅝	21½	20¼	21½	20½
Ray Copper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Reading	53	53	53	53	53
Reading 1 pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
Readng rts	19¼	19⅝	19	19¼	19⅝
Replogle Stl	8	8	8	8	..
Repub Stl	44	44¼	43½	44¼	44¾
Reynolds Spr	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
St L So W	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼	36½
Savage Arms	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
Seabd A L pf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
Sears Roe	82⅛	82½	82⅛	82⅛	82⅝
Seneca Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Shell Union	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
Shell Un pf	94	94	94	940	..
Simms Petro	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
Sinclair	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	18½
Skelly Oil	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅜	20
Sloss Shef	55¼	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	56
So P R Sugar	74	74	74	74	..
So Pacific	88½	89¾	88½	88⅝	88¾
So Railway	53	53½	53	53½	53¼
Sta Oil Cal	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56	56⅝
Sta Oil N J	33½	34	33½	33⅝	34
Stew-Warner	61½	61¾	55¾	56	62¼
Stromberg	59⅛	59⅝	57⅝	57¾	59¾
Studebaker	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Sub Boat	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
Super Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
Tenn Cop	7	7	7	7	7
Tex Co	39	39½	38¾	38	38¼
Tex Gulf Sul	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	59
Tex & Pac	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	29¼
Tex Pac Coal	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅝
Third Ave	10	10	10	10	..
Tidewater Oil	126	126	126	126	..
Timken	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	..
Trans Oil	4	4	3¾	3⅞	4
Un Pacific	130¾	131⅞	130¾	131½	131
Un Pac pf	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	..
Un Tk Car pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
Uni Alloy Stl	25¼	25¼	25	25	..
Uni Ry Inv	8	8	8	8	..
US C I Pipe	83½	85¼	83½	85	84½
US Ind Alcoh	66¼	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	66¾
US Realty	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	98½
US Rubber	28½	28½	27⅞	28¼	28½
US Rubber pf	75¼	75½	75⅛	75⅛	75½
US Smelt	21	21	21	21	21
U S Steel	95½	96	95¾	95⅝	96¾
Utah Secur	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	28½
Va-Car Chem	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Va-Car Ch pf	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	6¼
Va Ry & Pow	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
Vanadium	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	..
Vivaudou	8¾	9	8½	9	8¼
Wabash	15⅝	16	15⅝	15¾	16
Wabash pf A	44¾	45¾	44⅝	45	45
West Pac	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18⅝
West Union	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
Westing A B	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	89¾
Westing Elec	56½	56½	56	56	56½
Wheeling L E	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
White Eagle	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
White Motor	52	52	52	52	..
Wick Spenc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Willys-Over	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
Willys-O pf	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67	66⅝
Wilson & Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
Wilson pf	24	24	24	24	..
Woolworth wi	84⅞	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	85
Woolworth	332	332	332	332	338¾
Wor Pump B	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	..
Wrigley Co	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	35¾	35¾
Youngstown	63	63	62	62	..
Yellow Cab	45	46¾	45	46	45½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	3½%
Outside com'l paper	4½@5	4½@5
Year money	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Individual cus. col. loans	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Last prev.
Bar silver in New York	65¼c	65⅝c
Bar silver in London	33⅝d	33¾d
Bar gold in London	94s 8d	94s 7d
Mexican dollars	49¾c	49⅞c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1⅝	1 23-32

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$57,000,000	$484,000,000
Year ago today	68,000,000	
Balances	24,000,000	81,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	24,272,328	72,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅝@3¼%
30@60 days	3⅝@3½
Under 30 days	3⅝@3½
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@3⅝
30@60 days	3⅞@3⅝
Under 30 days	3¾@3⅝
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3⅞@3⅝
30@60 days	3⅞@3⅝
Under 30 days	3¾@3⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	8	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	8	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.36⅛	$4.37¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.36⅜	4.37½	4.8648
French francs	.0559	.0605	.193
Belgian francs	.0470	.0499	.193
Swiss francs	.1775	.1777	.193
Lire	.0442¼	.0445½	.193
Holland	.3734	.3738	.402
Sweden	.2650	.2645	.268
Norway	.1388	.1400	.266
Denmark	.1698	.1704	.268
Spain	.1380	.1384	.193
Portugal	.0311	.0310	1.08
Greece	.0205	.0204	.193
†Austria	.014¼	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3287½	.3300	.4245
Brazil	.1130	.1128	.3244
*Poland	.0012	.0012	.238
†Hungary	.013	.012	.203
Jugoslavia	.0124	.0124	.193
Finland	.0252	.0309	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0294	.0293¼	.2026
Rumania	.0051¼	.0051⅛	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7100	.7088	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5162½	.5213	.78
Bombay	.3068	.3063	.4866
Yokohama	.4006	.4000	.4984
Uruguay	.7858	.7812	1.0342
Chile	.1105	.1120	.365
Peru	4.15	4.12	4.8665

†Per thousand. *Per million.

ST. PAUL ROAD HAS RECOVERY

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has shown some recovery since 1922, when a deficit of $6,143,618 was reported, the annual report for 1923 showing net income of $207,686, equivalent to 18 cents a share on the preferred stock. Profit and loss surplus was $20,373,792, compared with $22,628,543 at the close of 1922. The gross income aggregated $169,628,337, an increase of $12,677,709.

NEW HAVEN FINANCING

WASHINGTON, May 12—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was granted authority today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $1,043,000 of equipment notes under an agreement with the First National Bank of Boston. The notes will be exchanged for a like amount of the road's notes now outstanding.

CANADIAN BOND SALES

TORONTO, May 12—Canadian bond sales in April totaled $24,577,846, according to the Monetary Times record. This is an advance over March and also over April of last year. In April, 1922, there was $137,000,000, including a Dominion loan.

PIG IRON OUTPUT IN SOUTH

Despite the lack of demand for pig iron in most sections of the country during April, the stocks in the Alabama district increased less than 2000 tons during the month. This is considered a remarkable showing.

LONE STAR GAS INCOME GAINS

The Lone Star Gas Company's net income in the first quarter of 1924 was $1,159,318, a gain of $323,330 over the corresponding period of 1923.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales—	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	2 p m
40	Borden's Con Milk	125	124¾	125
200	Brooklyn Cit RR	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Celluloid Co	69	69	69
10	Chi Nipple A	37	37	37
100	do B T	15½	15½	15½
100	Cleveland Auto	17⅛	17⅛	17½
400	Cuba Co	35⅜	33½	33½
50	Ded L & W Coal	89½	89½	89½
2400	Dubilier C & R	32¼	31½	32
300	Durant Motors	15¾	15½	15¾
140	Elec Ry Sec	15¼	15	15
100	Fairb Morse & Co	25½	25½	25¼
30	Gill Saf Raz	265½	265½	265½
1600	Glen Alden Coal	98	95¼	97¾
100	Goodyear Tire	10	10	10
100	Grand Stores	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
30	Hazeltine Corp	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Kresge Dept Sto	49½	49½	49½
100	Lehigh Coal Sales	73	73	73
300	Lehigh Pow Sec	60	60	60
200	Midvale Stl Del	22¼	22¼	22¼
11300	Standard Oil of Ind	56¾	56¼	56⅜
300	Standard O of Kans	40	40	40
200	Standard O of Ken	101½	101	101
30	Standard O of Neb	227	225	227
900	Standard O of NY	38¼	37⅞	38
30	Standard O of Ohio	284	277	277
1300	Vacuum Oil	59¾	59⅝	59¾
20	New Jersey Zinc	136¼	136¼	136¼
25	New York Tel pfd	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
500	Radio Corp	3½	3½	3½
100	Radio Corp pfd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Reo Truck	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Stutz Motor	8	8	8
20	Swift & Co	101½	101	101
100	Tenn El Power	33½	33½	33½
125	Tenn El Pow 2d pfd	63	63	63
100	United Bakeries	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
100	United Bakeries pf	89	89	89
300	Ward Bak Corp B	17	16⅞	17
100	Ward Bak Cor pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
300	Yel Taxi Cab NY	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
	STANDARD OILS			
1400	Anglo-Am Oil	15½	15¼	15⅜
900	Atlantic Lobos	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
10	Borne Scrymser	62	62	62
100	Cheseborough Mf B	49	49	49
50	Cumberland Pipe	134	134	134
10	Eureka Pipe Line	95	95	95
25	Galena Signal Oil	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
800	Humble Oil	36½	36	36
20	Illinois Pipe Line	131	131	131
355	Imperial Oil Can	101	100⅛	100½
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
500	Carib Syndicate	4	4	4
210	Cities Service	141½	140½	140½
100	do "B" ctfs	14	14	14
100	do pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2000	do scrip	88	87	87
1000	Creole Syndicate	5	5	5
1000	Engineers Petro	10	.10	.10
1800	Gulf Oil	57	56⅝	56¾
11400	Lago Pet	4⅜	4	4¼
1400	Mountain & Gulf O	1½	1½	1½
1400	Mountain Producers	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
5800	Mutual Oil ctfs	10	9¾	9¾
100	New Bradford	5	5	5
200	N Mex&Ariz Land C	7	7	7
100	Pennok Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Red Banks Oil, new	18	18	18
400	Royal Canadian	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Ryan Consolidated	4¼	4¼	4¼
2100	Salt Creek Prod	23	22⅞	23
2000	*W States O & L	16	16	16
1200	Wilcox Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
	MINING			
400	Cresson Gold	3½	3½	3½
100	Engineers Gold Min	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	New Cornella	18½	18½	18½

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Ask
Arkwright Mills	..	40
Barnard Mfg. Co.	90	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	100
Bourne Mills	140	..
Chace Mills	..	70
Charlton Mills	..	130
Cornell Mills	..	145
Davis Mills	..	105
Davol Mills	..	90
Davol Mills Fractions	20	..
Flint Mills	120	130
Laurel Lake Mills, com	..	40
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	100
Mechanics Mills	..	85
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	130
Osborn Mills	70	..
Parkers Mills (com.)	..	35
Parker Mills (pf)	..	75
Pilgrim Mills	..	200
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	60
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	115
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	255
Seaconnet Mills	3	..
Shove Mills	..	70
Stafford Mills	..	92
Stevens Mfg. Co.	105	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	138
Wampanoag Mills	85	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	87

LONDON SECURITIES IRREGULAR DUE TO FRENCH ELECTIONS

LONDON, May 12—The stock market today was irregular with changes narrow. Traders were generally inclined to hold off awaiting further developments as the result of the French election. French loans were heavy following the franc.

Industrials eased off under light realizing sales. Mining and oil securities were unsettled by Paris offerings. Rubbers were neglected.

There was a better demand from investors for Brazilian loans, due to the improved financial outlook of that country.

Gilt-edge issues were dull, with price changes mixed. Home rails sagged off. Rio Tinto was 31¾ and Hudson's Bay 5 15-16.

POINCARE DEFEAT CAUSES WEAKNESS

NEW YORK, May 12—Defeat of the Poincaré ministry in the French election brought an abrupt decline of 45 points in the price of French francs at the opening of today's local exchange market.

From a level slightly above 6 cents, to which the franc dropped last week, the rate fell today to 5.61 cents and then rallied moderately on buying support. Sterling declined more than a cent to below $4.36, reflecting fear that a change in the French Cabinet might delay operation of the Dawes plan.

International bankers assert that the retirement of Poincaré might beexpected to hasten an agreement on a reparations settlement. French banking interests here said that both London and German operators had taken advantage of the election returns to sell francs short.

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER

Portland Electric Power Co. for 1923 reports gross earnings of $10,825,380, compared with $10,120,898 for the previous year. Net earnings before depreciation amounted to $4,174,373, compared with $3,799,642 for the previous year.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD

Duluth & Iron Range Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income of $1,584,962, compared with $1,505,182 in the 1922 year.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REVENUES

OTTAWA, May 12—Revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, totaling $56,783,000 since the first of the year, show an increase of $3,901,000.

LUDLUM STEEL'S QUARTER

Ludlum Steel Company's consolidated statement for the quarter ended March 31 shows a net income of $90,131, after depreciation, interest and federal tax.

CIVIC BOND OFFERINGS

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 12—The city controller will receive bids until 11 a. m., May 22 for a $910,000 six-year temporary loan. A certified check for 2 per cent is required.

OLDS AUTO EXPORTS INCREASE

In the first four months of this year 2022 Oldsmobile cars were exported, compared with 420 in the 1923 period.

GRAIN EXPORTS LESS

WASHINGTON, May 12—Grain exports from the United States last week totalled 1,097,000 bushels compared with 2,029,000 bushels for the previous week.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s reg	80⅛	80¼
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	79	78½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	86	85¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	92½	92¼
Amer Rep deb 6s '37	91	91
Am Smlt R 6s B '47	104	104
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	93¼	93
Am Sugar 6s '37	99¾	99⅝
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	95⅛	95⅛
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	99	98¾
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	101	100¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	118¼	118¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	49	49
Anaconda 6s '53	95⅞	95⅞
Anaconda 7s '38	96	96
Ann Arbor 5s '95	59	59
Armour 4½s '39	86⅛	86⅛
Armour Del 5½s '43	86¼	86
Asso Oil Co 6s '35	98⅛	98⅛
A T & S F gen 4s '95	87⅝	87⅝
A T & S F Tr Sh L 4s '58	85	84⅞
Atl & Birm 4s '33	76⅛	76⅛
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107	106⅞
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	98½	98⅛
B & O gold 4s '48	85⅛	85⅛
B & O 6s '29	101⅞	101⅞
B & O cv 4½s '33	81½	81¼
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	83¼	83
Barnsdall 8s '31	99	99
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	93⅞	93⅞
Beth Steel 6s A '48	96⅛	96⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	98⅞	98¾
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	100¾	100¾
Brklyn Ed 6s	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108¾	108¾
Bklyn-Man R T 6s '68	75⅝	75½
Bklyn Queens Co & Sub 4s	64	64
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 st	82⅝	82⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	118½	118½
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s '45	99½	99½
Broadway & 7th Ave cn ct	66¼	66¼
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	95	95
Bur C Rap & No 5s '34	99½	99½
Bush Term cn 5s '55	85¼	85¼
California Gas & Elec 5s '37	97¼	97¼
California Pet s f 6½s '33	97½	97½
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	104½	104½
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	112½	112⅜
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	112⅞	112⅞
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	80¼	80¼
Cent Foundry 6s '31	91	91
Cent Dist Tel Co	99⅝	99⅝
Cent of Ga 5½s	97¼	97
Cent of Ga 6s '29	101½	101½
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	96½	96½
Central Ohio	96	96
Cent Steel s f 8s '41	107¾	107⅝
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	86½	86½
Cerre de Pasco cvt 8s '31	136	136
Ches & O 4½s '30	87¾	87⅝
Ches & O 4½s '92	92½	92½
Ches & O cv 5s '46	94¼	94⅛
Chi & Alt clt 3½s '50	35½	35½
Chi & Alt ct sta 3s Oct '22	58⅛	58½
Chi B & Q 5s	96¼	96¼
Chi B & Q (Neb Ext) 4s '27	97¾	97¾
Chi B & Q 5s Ser A '71	98¼	98¼
Chi B & Q 4s Il	88	88
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	74¼	74
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	53	52⅞
Chi M & St P 4s '25	82½	82½
Chi M & St P 4s	72⅞	72⅞
Chi M & St P 4s '25	92⅞	97⅞
Chi M & St P 4½s fd	55⅛	55⅛
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	58¾	58¾
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	63	63
C M & St P 6s (F & S div) '24	100	100
Chi & Nwst 4s	81¼	81¼
Chi & Nwst 5s	93⅛	93⅛
Chi & Nwst 6½s	107⅞	107⅞
Chi & Nwst D '23	99⅞	99⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	74⅝	74½
Chi R I & Pac ref 4s '31	78	78
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	100¾	100½
Cin Gas 5½s '61	99	99
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	98⅝	98⅝
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	115¾	115¾
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	97¾	97⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104½	104½
Cleve C C & St L 6s	105¼	105¼
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	99	98⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	89	89
Col & South 4½s '35	86½	85⅞
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	87⅝	87½
Con Gas of Chicago 5s	95⅛	95⅛
Con Pow & Lt Co 6½s '43 Ser A	97½	97½
Con Ry & L 4s	49½	49½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	75	75
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107½	107½
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	99⅛	99
Del & Hudson ref 4s '43	87	87
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100¾	100⅝
Denver Gas 5s '51	86¾	85½
Denv & Rio G 4s '36	70½	70½
Denv & Rio G imp 5s '28	85¼	85¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	97¾	97¾
Detroit Ed 6s '40	105⅞	105⅞
Donner Steel 7s '42	81	79⅞
Du Pont 7½s '31	107¾	107¾
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	104⅝	104½
East Cuba Sugar	105⅛	105⅛
E Tenn V & G cons 5s '56	99½	99½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	91	90½
Equit Gas 5s '32	96	96
Erie cv 4s A '53	57	57
Erie cv 4s D '53	64⅛	64⅛
Erie gen lien 4s '96	56⅝	56⅝
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	96½	96½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s st '42	94	94
Fed Lt 1st 7s '53	101½	101½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	99½	99⅜
Framerican 7½s '42	89½	89½
Gal Houston & Hend 5s '33	90¾	90¾
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Goodr.ch B F ctf 6½s '47	95	95
Goodyear deb 8s '21	102⅝	102¼
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	116½	116½
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	103⅞	103¾
Grand Trunk 7s	112¼	112¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	108	108
Green Bay & Western deb B	9	9
Hershey Choc 6s '42	102	102
Holland-Am (guild) 6s '47	75	75
Houston Belt T 5s	93	93
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	83	83
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	62¼	61⅞
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97⅞	97⅞
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	95	95
Ill Cent 3½s reg '52	77	77
Ill Cent ref 4s '55	86¼	86¼
Ill Cent 5½s '34	102¼	102¼
Ill C C St L & N O jt 5s '63	95⅜	95⅜
Indiana Steel st 5s '52	101½	101½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	45⅝	45⅝
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Int Mer Marine 6s	84¾	84¾
Int Paper 1st ser 5s A '47	84¼	84
Int R T ref 5s sta	61	61
Int R T 6s '32	63¼	63¼
Int R T 7s '32	85¼	85¼
Ill Steel 4½s '40	92⅝	92⅝
Kan City Ft S & Mem 4s '36	77⅜	77⅜
Kan C F S & M 6s '28	102¾	102¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Kan City Southern 3s '50	68¾	68¾
Kan City Southern 5s '50	90	90
Kansas Gas 6s '52	95⅛	95⅛
Kayser J 7s '42	101½	101⅛
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	96½	96½
Laclede Gas 5½s	92⅞	92⅞
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	97⅝	97⅝
Lake Shore & M S 3½s '97	78½	78
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	96¼	96¼
Lehigh Valley Coal 5	98⅛	98⅛
Lehigh Valley 4s	78¼	78¼
Lehigh Valley N Y 4½s '40	88¼	88¼
Lehigh Valley 10-yr coll 6s '28	103¾	103¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	82¼	82¼
Louis & Nash 5s 2003	101¼	101¼
Magma Copp r 7s '32	112	112
Marland Oil 8s A '31	103½	103½
Manati Sugar 1st 7½ '42	100¼	100⅛
Manila Elec Co 7s '42	99	99
Man Railway cn 4s '90	57	56¾
Market St Ry 7s	100	100
Metro Edison 6s ser '52	100	100
Metropolitan Power 6s '53	97	96¾
Mich Cent 3½s '52	80¼	80¼
Midvale cv 5s '36	88⅛	88⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s A '51	82¼	81⅞
Minn St P & S S M cn 4s '38	89⅛	87¼
Minn St P & S S M 6s A '46	101⅝	101⅝
Mo K & T 4s B '62	68⅜	68⅜
Mo K & T 5s A '62	83¼	83¼
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	53¾	53¾
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	57⅜	57½
Mo Pac fd 6s 49	96½	96½
Mobile & Ohio 1st 6s	103¼	103¼
Mohawk & Malone	82⅜	82½
Montreal Tram 5s '41	89½	89½
Montana Power 5s '43	96⅛	96⅛
Mortgage Bonds 5s '32	93	93
Nat Acme 7½s '31	86¼	86¼
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	98¾	98½
N O & N E 4½s '52	85¼	85¼
N O T & M 5s '35	87½	87¾
N O T & M 6s '25	101¼	101¼
N Y Cent 3½s '97	76¾	76¾
N Y Cent 4½s 2013	88	87⅞
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	98¼	98⅛
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	105	104⅞
N Y C & St L 6s '31	101½	101½
N Y Dock 4s '51	76⅝	76⅝
N Y Edison 6½s '41	111	110¾
N Y Gas 4s '49	84¼	84
NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	45½	45½
NY NH & H 6s '48	69	68½
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	79	79
N Y Ont & West 4s '92	62½	62½
N Y Ry 5s '42	2½	2½
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	58¾	58¾
N Y Tel 4½s '39	95⅛	95⅛
N Y Tel 3s '41	105⅛	105⅛
N Y Tel 6s '49	106⅞	106⅞
N Y W & B 4½s '46	47	47
Niag Falls Power 6s '50	104¼	104¼
Norf So 5s '61	66¼	66¼
Norf & West 4s '96	86¾	86¾
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	92½	92¼
North Am Edison 6½s '23	97⅞	97
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	57¾	57¾
Nor Pacific 4s '97	82	82
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	93	93
Nor Pacific 6s 2047	104½	104⅜
Nor States Power 5s A '41	92½	92½
Nor States Power 6s B '41	102½	102¼
Nor-West Bell 7s '41	107⅞	107¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Ore S Line 4s '29	95	95
Ore & Cal 5s '27	100	100
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	81¼	81¼
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	93	93
Pac G & E 5s '42	92	91⅞
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	92	91⅞
Pac T & T 5s '37	98⅝	98⅝
Pac Power 5s '30	95½	95
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	101¼	101
Park-Lexington 6½s '53	95	95
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	91¾	91¾
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	100½	100½
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	96¼	96¼
Penn R R 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Penn R R 7s '30	108½	108½
Peoples Gas 5s '47	91⅞	91⅞
Pere Marq 5s A '56	95½	95½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	38¾	37⅝
Phila & Rg C & I 5s '73	94⅝	94⅝
Pierce Arrow 8s '43	72½	72½
Prod & Refn 8s '31	109	109
Pub Serv Elec P 6s	99¼	99⅛
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	89½	89½
Punta Sugar 7s '37	110	110
Reading 4s '97	91	90¾
Reading 4½s '97	90	89⅞
Remington Arms 6s '27	93½	93½
Rep Iron & Steel 5s '40	95	95
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s '53	83¾	83¾
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	75	75
Rio G & W 4s '34	76¼	76¼
Rio G & W clt 4s '49	66¼	66
R I A & L 4½s '34	76⅞	76¾
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	76½	76¼
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	53½	52¾
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	56½	55½
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	78½	78⅛
Sheffield Farms 6½s '42	103	103
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	82¾	82¾
Sinclair Purcl asg 5½s '25	99⅛	99⅛
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	98½	98½
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	85⅛	85
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	88⅞	88½
So Bell Tel 5s '41	95⅞	95¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	95⅜	95
So Pacific fdg 4s '55	87⅝	87
So P R Sugar 7s '41	102¼	102¼
So Railway 4s '56	72¼	72
So Railway 5s '94	99¼	99¼
So Railway 6½s '56	104¾	104⅝
So Railway gen 6s '56	100⅛	99⅞
So West Bell Tel ref 5s '54	94	93¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	74¾	72½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	64	63⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	68⅞	68⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	83¼	83¼
St L & S F pl C '28	100½	100⅜
St L & S F 5½ D '42	92⅛	92
St L & So W 5s '52	80¼	80¼
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	78⅝	78⅛
St L & So W cn 4s '32	85⅝	85⅝
St L & I M 4s	89⅛	89
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	80½	80½
Standard Gas 6½s '33	94¾	94¾
Standard Gas 6s	104⅞	104⅞
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	103½	103½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95	95¾
Term Asso St L 4½s '39	94	94
Tex Pac (La div) 5s '37	93½	93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	97¼	96¾
Third Av adj 5s '60	42½	42⅜
Toledo Edison 7s '41	107¼	107¼
Toledo Traction 6s '25	99⅝	99⅝
T St L & W 3½s '25	98¼	98¼
T St L & W 4s '50	79¾	79¾
Union Bag & Paper 5s A '42	94¾	94
Union Pac 4s '47	90⅝	90¼
Union Pac cv 4s '27	97⅜	97⅜
Union Pac 6s '28	103⅜	103¼
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	95¼	95¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	81¼	80¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	102	101⅞
U S Smelting 6s '26	100½	100½
U S Steel 5s '63	103½	103⅜
Utah Power 5s '44	90½	90¼
Utah Light 5s '44	81⅝	81⅝
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	57	56½
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s ar '37	30¾	30⅝
Vt I C & C 5s '49	89½	89½
Va Railway 5s '62	95⅜	95
Va Railway & Power 5s '34	90¼	89¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	99⅞	99½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	92¼	92¼
Warner Sugar 7s '39	102	102
Western Elec 5s '44	96⅝	96½
West Pac 6s B '46	97½	97½
West Pac 1st 5s '46	94⅝	94⅝
West Maryland 4s '52	62½	62¼
Western Union 6½s '36	110½	110⅜
Westinghouse 7s '31	107⅞	107⅝
Willys Overland 6½s '33	98½	98⅛
Wilson 1st 6s '41	83⅞	83½
Wilson cv 6s '28	53⅜	53⅜
Wilson 7½s '31	55⅛	54½
Winchester R A 7½s '41	101½	101½
Winston-Salem 4s '60	83	82
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	95¼	95

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May12	May10
3½s 1927	99.30	99.31	99.29	99.29	99.30
1st 4¼s '47	100.12	100.12	100.9	100.9	100.9
2d 4¼s '42	100.6	100.9	100.6	100.9	100.6
3d 4¼s '28	100.21	100.23	100.21	100.23	100.22
4th 4¼s '38	100.13	100.14	100.11	100.14	100.11
US 4¼s '52	101.29	101.29	101.27	101.27	101.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	76¾	76½
Argentine 6s '45	90¼	90
Argentine 7s '27	101⅜	101¼
Austrian Gov 7s '27	90¼	90¼
Belgium 6s '25	100	99⅞
Belgium 7½s '45	102½	102
Belgium 8s '41	102	102
Bergen 8s '45	109	109
Bolivia 8s '47	90⅛	89¾
Bordeaux 6s '34	81	80⅝
Brazil C R R 7s '52	82	81¼
Brazil 8s '41	96	[illegible]
Canada 5s '26	100¼	100¼
Canada 5s '52	100	99¾
Canada 5s '29	101⅜	101⅛
Canada 5s '31	100	99⅜
Chile 7s '42	96¼	96⅛
Chile 8s '26	102⅞	102⅞
Chile 8s '41	104	104
Colombia 6½s '27	95½	95½
Copenhagen 5½s '44	90¼	90¼
Cuba 5½s	93¾	93¼
Czechoslovakia 8s '51	97	96¾
Danish 8s B '45	107	107
Denmark 6s '42	94½	94½
Denmark 8s '45	108¾	108½
Dominican Rep 5s '58	101¾	101¾
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	87¼	87¼
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	86¾	86¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	93½	93½
Finland 6s '45	89¼	88¼
French Republic 7½s '41	93½	93⅛
French Republic 8s '45	99⅜	99⅛
Haiti 6s '52	89⅞	89¾
Holland Am L 6s '47	75	75
Italy 6½s '25	100	100
Japanese 4s '31	79¾	79¼
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	97¾	97½
Japanese 6½s '54	91	90½
Lyons 6s '34	81	81
Marseilles 6s '34	81	80¼
Mexico 5s '54	48	48
Netherlands 6s '72	104¾	104½
Norway 6s '52	93½	93¼
Norway 6s '43	94	93⅞
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	74½	74⅛
Panama 5½s '23	97	97
Prague 7½s '52	84¾	84⅝
Queensland 6s '47	99½	99½
Queensland 7s '41	105½	105½
Rio Janeiro 8s '47	92	92
Sao Paulo 8s '36	99½	99½
Seine 7s '42	87½	87
Serbs Croats 8s '62	81	80¼
Swiss 5½s '46	97½	97½
Swiss 8s '40	112¼	112¼
Gt Britain 5½s '37	100⅞	100¾
Gt Britain 5½s '29	109	109
Uruguay 8s '46	103¾	103¾

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last May12	Last May10
Am Sugar	41⅞	42⅝	40⅞	41⅞	42⅝
Am T & T	125½	125⅝	125¼	125¼	125½
Am Woolen	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½	65
Am Wool pf	98	98	97¾	97¾	98
Amoskeag	67	67	67	67	66
Amoskeag pf	73	73	73	73	..
Anaconda	32	32	32	32	..
Bos Elev	76	76	75½	75½	76
Bos El 1 pf	113	113	113	113	..
Bos & Me	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
Bos & M pf A	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Cal & Ariz	46	46	46	46	..
Cal & Hecla	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
Chino	16	16	16	16	..
Connor J T	25	25¼	25	25	..
Cop Range	21	21½	20¾	21	21
Davis Daly st	.50	.50	.50	.50	..
Eastern S S	50	50	50	50	50
E Bos Land	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
E Mass Ry	18	19	18	19	..
Edison Elec	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞
Gen Elec	214¾	215	214¾	215	215¼
Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Gray & Davis	4	4	4	4	..
Hood Rubber	46¾	46¾	36¾	46¾	46½
Island Creek	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96
Isle Royale	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
Libby McN	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
Mass Gas pf	67½	68	67½	68	68
May Old Col	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
New Cornelia	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
N E Tel	107	107	106¼	107	107⅛
NY NH & H	19⅜	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Nipissing	6	6	5¾	5¾	..
North Butte	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
Norw Worc	91	91	91	91	..
Old Domin	18	18½	18	18½	19
Pacific Mills	80½	80½	80¼	80½	80½
Pere Marq	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	47½
Prov Worc	121	121	121	121	121
Punta Sugar	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	55½
Quincy Min	16½	16½	16½	16½	17½
Ray Con	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Reece B H	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
Sup & Boston	.60	.60	.60	.60	..
Swift & Co	101¼	101½	101	102½	101⅝
Swift Inter	20	20	20	20	20
United Fruit	192	192¾	191½	191½	192¼
U Shoe	34¾	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅝
Un Shoe pf	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	25
US Smelt pf	40	40	40	40	39½
US Steel	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝	97½
Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
Ventura Oil	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Walworth	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½	..
Westinghouse	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56¼
BONDS					
Lib 3½s	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.16	..
1st 4¼s	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	..
2d 4¼s	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	..
3rd 4¼s	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	..
4th 4¼s	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	..
Am T & T 4s	95	95	95	95	..
Atl Gulf 5s	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53¾	54
Chic Jct 4s	81	81	81	81	..
E Mass 5s B	66¼	68	66¼	68	..
Swift 5s	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	95¼
West T & T 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	30.75	31.65	30.70	31.58	30.99
July	28.40	29.25	28.35	29.10	28.71
Oct.	24.80	25.25	24.64	25.14	25.02
Dec.	24.10	24.65	24.07	24.54	24.37
Jan.	23.70	24.20	23.65	24.20	24.04
March	23.80	24.05	23.80	24.05	24.12

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
May	17.36	17.43	17.22	17.25	17.53
July	16.65	16.81	16.60	16.71	16.90
Oct.	14.63	14.71	14.50	14.60	14.85
Dec.	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.41
Jan.	14.10	14.16	13.97	14.06	13.33
Mar.	13.97	14.01	13.93	13.93	14.20

Spots 17.48 down 14. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 5000; (American), 7100 bales.

PRICE REACTION IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, May 12—All grain, especially corn, declined in price today during the early dealings. Corn opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅝c lower, with July 76⅝@76½c, were followed by a decided drop all around.

After opening ¼@½c down, May $1.03½, and July 1.05@1.05¼, the wheat market underwent a moderate general sag, and then rallied somewhat.

Oats started unchanged to ¼c off, July 44c. Later all deliveries showed a loss.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

WELSBACH COMPANY PROFITS

Welsbach Company net profits after depreciation reserve for 1923 were $495,946, compared with $613,276 in 1922, $616,389 in 1921 and $974,451 in 1920. The gas mantle business has been affected by competition of cheap goods from Germany, but Welsbach Company has been more fortunate than some other companies because of its lines of better class goods.

BARNET CO. LEATHER EARNINGS

Barnet Leather Company reports earnings of $17,384 after depreciation and federal tax but before sinking fund for the March quarter, equal to $1.15 a share on $1,500,000 preferred stock, compared with $50,664, equal, after preferred dividends, to 52 cents a share on 40,000 shares of no par common stock in the first qaurter of 1923.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

American Water Works & Electric reports for the 12 months ended March 31 surplus of $3,364,959 after interest and depreciation, equal, after first preferred dividends, to $13.68 a share on the combined 200,000 shares participating preferred and common stock, compared with $2,169,196 or $8.66 a share the preceding 12 monnths.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR OUTPUT

Guantanamo Sugar had made, up to April 27, 175,000 bags of sugar, compared with 124,980 for all of last season. Final crop out-turn will be between 200,000 and 220,000 bags. No financing is contemplated. There has been substantial reduction effected in notes payable, which stood at $1,537,500 as of Sept. 30, last.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 12—The annual election of the Consolidated Stock Exchange today is expected to result in the election of Thomas B. Maloney as the next president. Other candidates who are unopposed are Peter J. Eichele for first vice-president; J. Frank Howell, second vice-president; John E. Hoey, treasurer, and Valentine Mott, chairman.

PENNOK OIL'S QUARTER

Pennok Oil Company earned a net income of $311,280 in the quarter ended March 31, equal to 84 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $698,993, or $1.61 a share, in the first quarter of 1923.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 12—Consols for money today were 57⅝, De Beers 12¼, and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 1¾ per cent and discount rates—short bills 2⅞@3 per cent, three months bills 3@3⅛ per cent.

MANILA ELECTRIC'S YEAR

Manila Electric Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income of $1,060,739 after taxes, equal to $15.15 a share on $7,000,000 capital stock outstanding, compared with $1,063,646, or $15.19 a share, in 1922.

HUMBLE OIL CUTS CRUDE

HOUSTON, May 12—Humble Oil Co. has met reductions in Midcontinent crude oil posted by Magnolia Petroleum. No change in prices is expected on the Gulf Coast, as production there is far below normal and stocks are being drawn on.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended May 10, 1924

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
125	Am Shipbldg..	58½	58½	58½	
1012	Armour pf ...	75	72	74½	—¼
105	do of Del ..	86	84½	85	
222	Armour Leath	3¾	3½	3½	—⅜
227	do pf ..	70	67⅞	67⅞	—2⅜
745	Balaban & K..	43½	41½	41¾	—1¾
35	do pf	86	86	86	—4
1665	Bassick A ..	30¼	28	28⅛	—1⅝
150	Beaverboard..	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
100	do 1st pf ..	15½	15½	15½	+½
7385	Boone W M ..	26¼	24¼	24⅝	—⅝
405	Borg & Beck..	23½	22½	22½	—1
220	Cent Ill P S pf	85	85	85	
315	Chi Mot Coach	124	123	123	—1
80	do pf	85	85	85	—1
25	Chi Nipple "A"	36	36	36	
100	Chi Ry Series 4	¼	⅛	¼	
350	Com'l Chem Co	12	12	12	
1601	Comwlth Edi..	127¼	126½	127¼	
1395	Cont'l Motors .	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—¼
15	Crane Co	40	40	40	+8
60	do pf 110		109½	109½	
75	Cudahy	57½	57	57	
205	Dere & Co pf ..	63½	62½	62½	—¾
55	Diamond Mtch	118¾	118	118	—½
285	Eddy Paper ..	18	18	18	
40	Fair pf 102		101¾	102	
100	Gill Mnfg Co .	6½	6½	6½	—½
90	Gt Lks Dredge.	83	80	80	—3
50	Godchaux	5	5	5	—⅞
20	H W Gossard..	25	25	25	
10	Hib.SpencB&Co.	67½	67½	67½	
4925	Hupp Motor ...	12⅜	11¾	11¾	—⅜
30	Hurley Mach..	49	49	49	
60	Ill No Util pf..	85½	84	85½	+½
25	Ind Pneu Tool.	74½	74½	74½	—1½
2930	Intl Lamp	2¼	1⅞	2	+1
10	KentkyH-Elc pf	87½	87½	87½	
40	Kellogg Switch.	38	37	38	+½
100	Kup'heimer pf..	92	92	92	+1
115	Lib McNeil ...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
125	McCordRad"A"	33½	32	33	
50	McQuay Norris.	17	17	17	
690	Mid West Util..	51¼	50¼	50½	—⅞
325	do pf	86	85½	86	
71	do pr lien....	97	96¼	96¾	—¼
2500	Montgom Ward	23⅝	23	23	—¼
280	Montg W "A"	106	105¾	105⅞	
100	J W Murray..	17	17	17	
2	Nat Carb pf..116		116	116	—1
237	Nat Leather..	2¾	2½	2⅝	
10	Nev Util pr pf	93	93	93	
230	Pick & Co	18⅜	18	18⅜	+¼
675	Philipsborn ...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
346	Public Serv ..100½		100¼	100½	
140	do pf	92	91½	92	
391	do N P 100½		100	100½	+⅛
550	Pine's Wintrfr	21¼	20	20	—1
200	Quaker O pf..	99⅞	99¼	99¾	+⅝
425	Real Silk Hose	30	29¾	29¾	—¼
175	Reo Motor ...	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
540	Standard Gas..	32¼	32	32¼	
445	do pf	48	47½	48	
14725	StewWarner ..	67⅝	62	62¼	—4⅝
1820	Swift & Co 101⅞		101¼	101½	+⅛
3575	Swift Intl	20½	20	20¼	+⅛
100	Thompson J R.	43	43	43	
8815	Un Carb & Car	58½	57¼	57¼	
85	Un Iron Wks..	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅝
34	Un Light 7% pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	
1015	U S Gypsum ..	82⅞	80½	82⅞	—1
25	do pf 106½		106½	106½	
1342	Un L & Pow A	32	29	31¼	+2¼
770	do B	32¾	31½	32¾	+¼
90	do pf A	79¾	78¾	79¾	+⅞
150	do pf B	44½	44	44⅝	+⅝
50	Vesta Bat	20	20	20	
25	Wan Mall C Co	22	21½	21½	—¾
315	Wake	37½	36¼	36¼	—½
310	Wolff Mfg	5	5	5	
1475	Wrigley	36½	35¾	36⅞	—½
30500	Yellow Mfg B.	52⅝	45	45¼	—7¼
20839	Yellow Taxi ..	43⅝	39	40	—3¼

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$25000	ChCy&CRy5'27	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1¾
5000	ChiRys1st 5'27	75½	75½	75½	
5000	do SerA 5s'27	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
6000	do B 5s '27.	40	40	40	—¼
2000	IllBellTel 5s'56	95½	95¼	95¼	
61000	MetElRy1 4s'38	67½	65	67½	
12000	do ext 4s'38	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞	
3000	NwrnElist5'41	75¼	75	75	
2000	PbSvNrnIll5'56	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	
9000	S Side El4½'24	98½	98	98½	+⅝
11000	Swift 1st 5s'44	95½	95	95	—½
84000	YelMfgA6½'50	99¾	99¼	99¼	

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
558	Abitibi Pap..	58	56½	57	+1
85	Asbestos Corp ..	27	27	27	—3
221	Bell Tel 128¼		126¾	128¼	+¼
3160	Brazilian Tr ..	51⅞	51	51	—½
180	B. E. Steel com.	3	3	3	
735	do 2d pf	9¼	9	9	
460	Brompton Pap..	35	34¼	35	—1
145	Can Car	45	45	45	+¼
2302	Can Cement ..	87½	85⅞	87½	+½
65	Can Converters	78½	72	72	—3
255	Can Cottons	92	92	92	+6½
375	Can Steamships	14½	13	14	—⅞
531	do pf	51	50	51	+1
12142	Con Smelters ...	40	34	38¼	+4¼
2043	Det United	49¼	43	44½	—5½
55	Dom Canners .	25½	25½	25½	+½
207	Dom Glass 103¾		103	103¾	—¼
840	Dom Textile ..	59½	58	59½	+4¼
410	Laurentide Pap.	87¼	86	87	+½
232	Mackay Cos ...112		112	112	+½
13863	Mont Power ...167½		155⅞	163	+7
219	Penmans Ltd. .145		134½	145	+10
1270	Price Bros ...	44⅞	42½	44¼	+2¼
2418	Shawinigan Pw.133		125	132	+6
145	Smith Pap	57	56½	56½	+1¼
2545	Spanish Riv	103	98	100¼	+1¾
2087	do pf 111¾		109	111	+2½
1347	Steel Co of Can	72	71	71	—1
266	Toronto Ry	88¼	87½	88¼	+2
645	Twin City R T.	55	50	55	
100	Wayagamack ..	36½	36½	36½	—1

BANKS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
74	Commerce 182		182	182	+¾
116	Montreal 236		235¾	235¾	+¼
75	Nova Scotia...255		*255	255	+1

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
$15200	War Ln '25..	100.70	100.50	100.70	+.20
25000	do '37	102.65	102.50	102.50	—.15
36500	Vict '24	100.45	100.32	100.45	+.10
10950	do '27	102.60	102.40	102.60	+.10
63600	do '34	102.75	102.50	102.55	
79400	do '33	104.85	104.50	104.50	—.30
30200	do '37	106.85	106.75	106.85	+.15
2650	do '27	101.45	101.45	101.45	—.05
9150	do '32	102.10	101.95	101.95	—.30
7900	Mont Pow deb.	78½	78	78	—½
24000	Quebec Ry	83¾	83½	83½	+¼
46300	do '43	100.20	100.10	100.10	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
110	Am W G M...	89	88½	88½	
125	do pf	94	94	94	+½
375	Ark Nat Gas .	5½	5	5	—⅜
13120	Car L & Z......	3½	1⅞	2⅝	—⅞
150	Consol Ice	2	1½	2	+½
45	do pf	18	18	18	
40	Duq Lt 7s pf. .103¾		103¾	103¾	
105	Citizens Tractn	38	38	38	
536	Fireproofing pf.	23	22	22¾	+1¼
25	Ind Brew pf ..	8¾	8¾	2⅝	+½
45	Jn & Stl pf ...110		110	110	
464	Lone Star Gas	28	27¼	27¾	+¾
400	Mfrs Lt & Ht..	51⅞	51	51½	+½
4000	Mt Shasta	.06	.06	.06	—.02
375	Ohio Fuel Oil.	13	12½	12½	—½
1022	Ohio Fuel Sup.	32½	32⅛	32½	+⅜
828	Okla Nat Gas .	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
35	Pgh Coal pf ...	99¾	99	99¼	+¼
10	Phg Pl Gl 235		235	235	—4½
25	P T W H & T .	38	38	38	
980	Salt Ck Cons .	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
13635	Stand Pl Glass	33	29	32½	+3
10	Stand Sani	98	98	98	—1
200	Tidal Osage ..	13½	12	13½	+2½
505	Un Nat Gas Co	29½	28	28	+½
10	W Penn Rys pf	84½	84½	84½	+½
194	West Airbrake.	90	89	90	
177	West Elec	56½	56¼	56⅜	+⅛
8	Mer S & S Tr..	50	50	50	+2
53	Peo Sav & Tr..325		323	323	+5
15	Union Nat Bk.340		340	340	+15

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
$3000	Ind Brew 6s...	80	80	80	
1000	Pgh Coal deb 5s	98	98	98	
2000	W Penn Rys 5s	93	93	93	+½

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
10	Brown Shoe ...	49	49	49	+2
25	C-teed Pr 1 pf	74	74	74	
80	Chi Ry Eq pf..	26	26	26	
7	Emerson El pf	91	90	90	
60	First Nat Bk.199		199	199	
15	Hydr P B	4½	4½	4½	—¼
135	Internat Shoe..	73½	73	73	—¼
174	do pf 116		115½	116	+½
10	Johns S&S Shoe	54	54	54	
10	Laclede Gas pf	76	76	76	+3
10	Mississip V Tr.260		260	260	
121	Mo Portl Cem.100		99	100	+1
24	Nat Bk Com...142		141	141½	—½
5	Nat Candy ...	81	81	81	—1
83	So-w Bell T pf.	104¾	104¼	104½	+¼
200	Un Rys pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
10	Un States Bk..150		150	150	
122	Wagner Elec ..	25	24	24	—1

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$2000	Lac G 5½s '53	92	92	92	
2000	Mi R&BTR 5'31	96	95½	96	+½
2000	SL&SR g5'23 cd	66	65	66	+1
13000	Un Rys 4s '34	67	67	67	
9000	do 4s '34 cd.	66½	66½	66½	+1
5000	Wagner El 7[illegible]	97	97	97	—1

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
110	Alameda Sugar.	9	8	8	
325	Associated Oil .	29⅞	29¼	29½	—⅝
30	Bank of Italy ..228		228	228	
8809	Calif Copper ..	1.40	1.32½	1.40	+.10
50	Calif Pet pf ...	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
5	do com	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1½
602	Calif Packing..	82½	81¾	82¼	+½
20	E B Water A pf	85¾	85⅝	85¾	+¼
20	E B Water B pf	74	74	74	+1
700	Federal Tel	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
50	Gen Pet pf	24½	24½	24½	
1680	Gen Pet com ..	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1¼
116	Gt West Pow pf	97⅝	97	97	—½
200	Haiku Fr free.	25	25	25	
170	Haiku Fr pool..	24	24	24	
125	Hawaiian C & S	46¼	46	46	—¼
155	Haw'an P'apple	63	62	63	+¾
5	Holt Mf Co 1 pf	95	95	95	—½
4114	Honolulu Con O.	2.30	2.25	2.25	
10	Hutch Sug Pl..	13	13	13	
500	Magnavox Co.	2.50	2.50	2.50	+.05
15	Mercantile Tr...	247½	257½	247½	
55400	No Am Oil ...	1.75	1.67½	1.67½	+.05
120	Cahu Sugar	35½	35¼	35¼	+⅛
125	Onomea Sugar..	44½	44	44	—1
805	Pac G & E 1 pf	88¼	88	88¼	—⅛
365	Pac G & El com	92⅞	92½	92¾	+¼
1805	Pacific Oil	48⅞	47¼	47½	—1½
180	Pac Tel & Tel pf	89	88¾	88¾	
100	Parafine Co pf.	97½	97¼	97¼	
160	Parafine Co cm	60	59½	60	
2773	Shell Union	17⅝	17	17⅝	—¼
155	Sperry Fl'r com	40	35	40	+5
115	Spring Val Wat	87	87	87	+1
207	Stand Oil Cali.	59⅛	58¼	58¼	—1¼
300	Texas Con Oil.	.85	.85	.85	—.05
1194	Union Oil Asso.	53	52¼	52¾	—½
470	Union Oil Cal..	117¾	117¼	117½	—1½
1100	Union Sug com .	23⅝	23½	23⅝	—¼
55	WF B & Un Tr.195		193	195	+2

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
$1500	Am Fact 7s'35..103		103	103	
48000	Asso Oil 6s'35..	98½	98⅜	98½	
2000	CG&E Unif5s'47	97½	97½	97½	
2500	Cal Hw S 7s'37.	105¾	105½	105¾	+¼
5000	Cal-O P 7½s'41.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
4000	do B 6s'42....	99	98	99	+½
2000	EB Wat 5½s'46	98	97¾	98	
6000	Gen Pet 7s'31..	105⅛	105	105⅛	
4000	do 6s'28	97	96⅞	96⅞	
5500	Gt West P 7s'50.	103⅝	103½	103½	
500	HT&T Spk 5s'36	93	93	93	
10000	LAG&EC 7s'31.	104¼	104¼	104¼	
21500	Mil & Lux7s'30.	101⅜	101	101	
3000	Mkt StRy 7s'40.	99¾	99¾	99¾	
7000	Natomas 6s'35..	46¾	46½	46½	
7000	Orpheum 6s'46..	98½	98¼	98¼	+⅛
10000	PacG&El 5s'42..	91½	91½	91½	
11000	do 5½s '52...	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	
18000	do 6s '41 102		101⅞	102	
10500	do 7s '40 107		107⅝	107	
19000	PT&T 1st 5s'37.	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	+⅜
2000	do ref 5s'32.....	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+¼
1000	Parafine 7½s'31.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
1000	do 7½s '42....	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—¼
4000	SJL&P B6s'50..	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+1¼
1000	do C 6s'50....	99¾	99¾	99¾	+⅛
4000	S P Term 4s'50.	83½	83½	83½	+1
15500	Sperry F 6s'42.	93	91½	92½	—⅛
1000	Union Oil 5s'31.	97	97	97	+¼
13000	do 6s '42.....	101¼	101	101⅛	
8000	Western P 5s'46	85⅛	85	85⅛	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4665	Am El Pur ...	31¾	29⅝	31¾	+1¼
250	do pf	83½	83	83⅝	—½
492	Am Gas	90	84	89½	+7½
976	Am Stores	28⅞	28¼	28¼	—¾
130	Congoleum	40½	39⅝	39¾	+1¼
360	Eisinlohr	34	33	34	+⅞
1337	El Stor Bat ..	57½	56¼	56⅝	—¼
290	Ins Co N A ..	53	52¼	52½	
175	J. D. Brill	92	90	90	—2
200	Lake Sup	3	3	3	
472	Leh Nav	67¾	67	67¾	
3116	Leh Val wrts..	28½	27¼	28⅛	+1¼
575	Lit Bros	23½	23	23½	+⅜
1027	Phila R T	35⅛	35	35	
2693	Pa R R	44	43⅝	43⅝	
4520	Phila El	30½	30¼	30⅜	+⅛
571	do pf	30¾	30½	30¾	
4446	do war wi ..	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
158	Phila Trac	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛	+⅛
2100	Ton Bel	½	½	½	
1001	N G I	63⅞	62½	62½	—1¾
595	do pf	56	55⅝	56	
15	Un Trac	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
268	Wes Jers & S.	36¼	36¼	36¼	

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$6900	Am G&El 5s'07	88	86	87½	—⅝
15000	Cons Tr NJ 5'33	70	70	70	+1
5000	City 4s '41 ...	100¼	100½	100½	
6000	Equit Gas 5s.	104	104	104	
13100	El&P ctfs 4s '45	63	63	63	
1000	Lk Sup Inc 5'24	15	15	15	+1
10000	Phil Co cons5'51	92	92	92	
43800	Phil El 1st 5'66.	100	99¾	99⅞	+1¾
24100	do 5½s '47 ..	101½	101⅜	101½	—⅛
29000	do 5½s '53 ..	101⅜	101¼	101¼	
8000	do 6s '41	105½	105¼	105½	—¼
3000	Reading T 5'41.	102	101¾	102	
1000	Span A I 6s '27.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1000	Un Rys 4s tc..	54¼	54¼	54¼	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
145	Am Laund M .	54	54	54	+2
2012	Am Rolling M	43½	43	43½	—¼
252	do pf	103¾	102½	102½	
6	Baldwin 8% pf.	105	105	105	
95	Churngold	48¼	47	47	
165	Cooper A	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
20	Dixie Term pf	102	102	102	
10	J Douglas pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	
90	Fay & Egan....	50	50	50	+5
83	Gibson Art	33½	33	33	—¼
127	Icy-Hot Bottle	29⅝	29	29½	
115	Gruen W pf...	102	100	102	+2
162	Kroger Groc...	43	41½	42¼	+1¼
18	do new pf ..	110	109¾	110	+¼
150	McLaren A ...	10	9⅞	9⅞	
9	Paragon Ref..	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¾
268	Procter & G ..	122½	121⅛	121⅜	—½
115	do 6% pf ..	106¼	105¾	106½	+1
24	Pure Oil 6% pf	73½	72¼	72½	—1
25	Putman Candy	26	26	26	
65	U S Play Card	97	96¾	96¾	
5	U S Printing..	58	58	58	—1
56	do 1st pf ...	97	97	97	
10	do 2d pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	—¼
200	U S Shoe	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	do pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	—⅜
50	Wurlitzer 8% .	104	104	104	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
136	Cinti Tel	82	80	80	—¼
362	Cinti G & E..	81¼	80½	81¼	+1⅛
5	Cinti Gas Tr.	102	102	102	+¼
126	C N & C	77	76⅞	76⅞	
110	do pf	59	59	59	+¼
21	Ohio B Tel pf.	104½	104½	104½	
158	Cinti St Ry...	30¼	30	30	—¼
35	Ohio Traction	8	7⅞	7⅞	
50	do pf	28	28	28	
9	Tol, B G&So pf	45	45	45	

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$800	Dalton 6s	103	103	103	
2000	Richardson 6s.	97½	97½	97½	

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
800	Charcoal I of A	⅝	½	½	—⅛
100	do pf	1	1	1	—⅛
2400	Columbia Mot.	1⅛	⅞	½	—⅛
1540	Contl Mot ...	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
410	Detroit Crmry	20⅜	20½	20⅜	
233	Dertoit Ed ...	104¼	103½	103¾	—¼
26	Ford M of Can.	450	445	450	—2
6050	Gen A & B...	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅜
160	Gen Necessities	8½	8½	8½	+⅜
800	Gladys B O ...	7	7	7	+2
275	Hall Lamp	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
150	Mich Sugar pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
410	Motor Wheel..	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
453	Murry Mfg ...	17¼	16⅝	17	+¼
2265	Packard Mot..	10½	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
42	do pf	91	91	91	—1⅝
2295	Paige-D Mot..	14	13¼	13½	—½
510	Reo Mot	17	16⅞	17	+¼
1020	Timken- D A.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
50	Truscon Steel.	20	19⅝	19⅝	—3⅜
58	Union Mort pf	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+½
669	Wolverine-P C	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
321	Arundel	58	55	55	—3
400	Am Wholesale	98	97	97	—1
490	Com Cr n. p...	26½	26	26	—½
300	do pf	24½	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
101	do pf B	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
22	C & P	110½	110¼	110¼	+⅛
516	Cons Pow	112¼	111⅛	112¼	+⅝
48	do 8s pf	120	119	119	—1
72	do 7s pf	107½	107	107¼	—¾
123	F & Deposit ..	78⅜	78	78	—⅜
53	Md Casualty ..	78¾	78¾	78¾	—¼
66	New Ams Cas	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
256	Un Trust rts ..	4	3¾	3¾	+¾
405	Un Rys	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1¼
105	Pa W & P	110	109¼	110	—½

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$36000	Un Rys 4s '49	70¾	69½	70½	—1
31000	do inc 4s '49	50½	50	50½	+¼
16000	do 6s '49.....	97	96	97	+⅛
21000	W B & A 5 '41	70½	70	70	—¼
111500	Cons P 7s '31.	106¾	106⅛	106¼	—½

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
82	Am Multigraph.	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
20	Am Ship Bldg..	58	58	58	—1
103	Central Steel pf	90½	90⅜	90½	+½
266	Cleve Ry	90	89⅞	90	+1
83	Cleve Stone	98	98	98	
20	EdwardsWm pf	70	70	70	—5
20	Elec Vacuum pf	92½	92½	92½	—⅝
45	Firestone	70	69	69	
161	do 6% pf.....	96	96	96	+2
372	do 7% pf.....	89	86¼	89	+2¾
33	Foote-Burt pf..	83	82½	83	
50	General Tire pf	98	98	98	—2
720	Glidden	10	9½	9⅞	+½
74	do prior pf....	70	65	70	+4
478	Goodyear	10¼	10	10	
175	do pf	43	42	43	+⅞
96	Grass Chemical.	121	121	121	
60	do pf	103½	103½	103½	
42	Halle Bros pf..	104½	104½	104½	+½
43	Hanna M A pf	90	90	90	+1
105	Industrial Fibre	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
25	Interlake SS ..	92	92	92	
1100	Jordan Motor...	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅞
213	Korach "A".....	20	20	20	—½
120	Lk Shore El Ry	18	12	18	+6
25	Loews Ohio pf.	88	88	88	
5	Lorain St Bank	250	250	250	+20
42	Metro Brick ...	80	80	80	—1
35	Miller Rubber..	65	65	65	+4
31	do pf	98	95	95	—2½
300	Murray Ohio ..	4	4	4	
10	do pf	92	92	92	+2
348	Natl Refining..	39	38½	38½	—½
100	NOT & L 6% pf	69	69	69	—½
62	Ohio Bell pf....	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	+⅝
36	Ohio Brass B..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+⅞
63	do pf	92¼	92	92¼	
970	Peerless Motor.	20⅛	18	18¼	—1⅜
49	Richman Bros.	77	77	77	+½
65	Sandusky Cem.	101	101	101	
132	Sherwin-Wm pf.	105⅜	105	105⅜	+1¼
80	Sparks-With'ton	25	25	25	+1
10	Stand Textile....	44	44	44	—2
15	do A pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	—⅜
47	State B & T....	180	179½	180	+1
1060	Stearns Motor..	14	12½	13⅜	—¼
127	Toledo Ed pf...	107	106½	107	+¾
20	Trumbull pf ...	93	93	93	—1¼
50	Union Mtge	98¾	97½	97½	—1½
15	do 2d pf	79	79	79	
21	Union Trust....	190	190	190	+1
30	Van Dorn pf....	90	90	90	
39	White Motor...	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+⅜
67	Yngstwn S & T	62	62	62	—⅞
59	do pf	103	103	103	

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$5000	Cl-AkrBag8s'36.	85	85	85	—5
1000	CE&Wsn ex7s'23	49¼	49¼	49¼	+½
12000	LkShEl gen5s'33	44	38	44	+9¾

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
75	Asso Oil	29½	29½	29½	—½
7	Calif Bk	280	280	280	
54	Calif Delta Fms	13	13	13	
10	Com Nat Bk..	226	226	226	
139	First N B L A.	375	375	375	
570	Gen Pet	41½	39⅝	39½	—2¼
55	Goodyear Tr pf.	92½	92½	92½	
40	Goodyr Tex pf.	78	78	78	
143	Julian Pet	17	14	15½	—½
352	do pf	30	23	25	—4¾
376	L A Gas pf....	90	90	90	
24753	L A Invest ...	4.05	3.51	3.65	+.13
2000	Rice Ranch O.	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	
5	S J L & P pr pf	98½	98½	98½	
15	do pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
50	Sec Tr&Sav Bk.	311	311	311	
401	Shell Union ...	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	—½
887	So Cal Ed	101	101	101	
409	do 7% pf....	104½	104	104	—½
5	So Cal Gas6%pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—½
46	So Count Gas pf	96⅝	96½	96½	
325	So of Cal.......	59	57¼	57¼	—¼
4400	Sun Finance...	1.10	1	1	—.05
1999	nUion Oil Asso.	53	52	52	—1
148	Un Oil of Cal...	118	117	117	
701	United Oil	26¾	25	25	—1¾
60	Woodhr Lbr pf.	105	105	105	

BONDS

		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$5000	Asso Oil 6s '35.	98¼	98¼	98¼	—¼
3000	Gen Pet 6s '28.	96¾	96¾	96¾	
10000	do 7s '31	105	104⅞	104⅞	
6000	Gr Wn Pw8s'36.	108⅛	108	108	
1000	L A Gac 5½s'47	92	92	92	
23000	do 6s '42	99	98¾	98¾	
1500	do 7s '26	101½	101½	101½	
4000	do 7s '31	104	103¾	103¾	
1000	L A Ry 5s '40..	78¼	78¼	78¼	+¼
24000	Mlr & Lux7s'30.	101	100⅞	100⅞	
4000	Pac Gas 5s '42..	91¼	91	91¼	
13000	do 6s '41.....	102	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
10000	do 7s '40.....	107	106⅞	107	+¼
1000	Pac L & P 5s'51	96½	96½	96½	
5000	S Diego G6s'39.	98½	98½	98½	
2000	S'MonicaBT5'37	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
9000	SJL&P"c"6s'50..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
2000	do 7s '31.......	104	103½	103½	—¼
8000	Sierra&SF2d5'59	65	65	65	
1000	So Cal Ed 6s '39	96¾	96¾	96¾	
2000	do 5½s '44...	95½	95½	95½	
26500	do 6s '44	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+⅛
1000	So Cal G 6s'50	98¾	98¾	98¾	
1000	do 7s '51......	103½	103½	103½	
12000	So CalTel5s'47.	93¼	93¼	93¼	
14000	SoCountG5½s'36	91½	91¼	91½	—⅜
4000	Sperry Fl 6s '42.	92	91½	91½	—1⅜
3000	Union Oil 6s '26.	100½	100½	100½	
3500	do 6s '42......	100⅜	100½	100½	—¼
500	WnStG5½s'41.	90½	90½	90½	

HARTFORD

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
FIRE COMPANIES				
Ætna	515	508	510	—7
Automobile	395	395	395	
First Reins	200	200	200	—5
Hartford	555	550	552	—1
National	525	520	520	—5
Phœnix	445	440	443	+1
Rossia	86	86	86	
LIFE COMPANIES				
Ætna	580	567	567	—8
Ætna Casualty	510	510	510	
Com General	730	725	730	+5
Hartford Stm Boiler	395	395	395	
Travelers	720	710	712	—3
PUBLIC UTILITIES				
Conn Lt & Pw pf 8%	112	112	112	
Conn Power	160	160	160	+2
do rts	19	19	19	
Hfd City Gas	32	31	31½	
do pf	35	35	35	
Hfd Elec Lt	181	178	180	+2
do pf	165	165	165	
So N E Tel	134	132	133	+1
INDUSTRIALS				
Am Hardward	67	65	66	—
Am Silver	28	28	28	
Bigelow Hfd	111	107	108½	+½
Billings & Spencer..	8	8	8	
Colts	24½	23½	24	
Eagle Lock	95	95	95	
Internl Silver	100	100	100	+5
do pf	105	105	105	
Landers	61	60	60	
Niles-B P pf	75	75	75	
Peck Stow & Wilcox	27	27	27	
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	70	70	
Scovill	220	215	210	
Stanley Works	92	92	92	
Torrington	40	38½	39	—½

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Amal Sug	5	5	5	
do pf	101½	101½	101½	
Cemen Secur	160	160	160	—1
Gt Western Sugar...	91	91	91	
do pf	106	106	106	
Holly Sugar	29	28	29	+1
do pf	82	82	82	
Mtn States T & T ...	104½	104½	104½	
Nev Calif	12	12	12	
do pf	79	79	79	
Boyd Oil	24	22	24	+2
Holly Oil	3½	3½	3½	—½
Mtn & Gulf	1.56	1¼	1.53	
New Bradford	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
New Bradford	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼
Salt Creek Prod	25½	23	23	—2⅝
Salt Creek Cons	9¼	9	9	
BONDS				
Colo Highway 5s '53.	102	102	102	
Denv Water 4½s '48.	99½	99½	99½	
Denv Schools5s'34&'53	103	103	103	
DG&E 1st&GM 5s '49.	94½	94½	94½	
DG&E 1st&RSF 5s'51	85	85	85	
Denv Tram 1st 6s '24	92	92	92	
Nev Calif 6s ser A '46	94	93	93	—1
Nev Calif 6s ser B '50	94	93	93	—1

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales:		High	Low	Last	Net change
700	Keystone ...	.67	.65	.67	+.02
2777	Silver K C.	3.62½	3.10	3.62½	+.27½
2315	Sil King Con	.70	.70	.70	
2000	Col Rexall..	.22	.21	.21	—.01½
375	Tintic St'd.	4	3.97½	3.97½	—.02½
50	Park Cty M	4	4	4	—.60
100	Walker ..	3.10	3.10	3.10	—.21½
45	Utah Ida Su	3.57½	3.57½	3.57½	—.22½

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NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended May 10, 1924

INDUSTRIALS

Sales:		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	Adirond P&L.	27	27	27	—½
1000	Am Cot cum pf	97½	97	97⅜	—⅜
130	Am Cyanamid	105	96	103	+6
6	do pf	76	76	76	
400	Am G&Elec nw	67	66¼	66½	—½
100	do pf	43	43	43	+½
1600	Am Hawa SS.	11¾	10	11½	+1¾
145	Am Lt&Trac .	126½	124½	124½	—1½
150	Am Pow&Lt .	258	247	247	+12
180	Appalach Pw.	68	67	67	
10	Armour Lea pf	69	69	69	—2
410	Borden Co ...	126¼	120	125	+7
200	Bridgeport Ma	8½	8	8	+¼
800	Brooklyn CRR	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+½
100	Car Lt&Pw ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+¼
400	Cent C I Pipe.	28½	28½	28½	+¼
100	Checker Cab A	19	19	19	—1
500	Chi NipAnew.	37	37	37	—½
400	do B ctfs ...	15¾	15½	15½	—½
300	Childs Co. nw.	32	32	32	—½
100	Cleveland Mot	17¾	17⅝	17¾	—⅛
20	do pf	85	85	85	+3
70	Colorado Pw..	34¾	34½	34¾	+¾
190	Com'we'th Pw	82	80½	81	+1
300	Cuba Co.	36½	35⅞	35⅞	—⅝
6700	Doehler w i..	21½	19⅞	20¼	—1⅛
11300	Dubilier C&R	34½	31½	32⅜	—1⅞
400	Dunhill Int .	24	23½	23½	
5600	Durant Motor	18½	15½	15¼	—3
2900	Du Pont Mot.	2¼	1¾	2	+¼
50	Elec B & S pf	99½	98⅞	99½	+1
345	Elec Ry Sec..	16	14	15⅝	+1⅝
900	Fairbks M w i	25⅞	25¼	25½	—¼
10	Ford Mot Can	452	452	452	+2
10	Fed Lt & Tr	78	78	78	+6½
10	Firestone T&R	87	87	87	—5
280	Gillette Saf R.	269	265	268	—1
15700	Glen Alden C.	100	93½	96	+3
900	Goodyer T&R..	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
1800	Grand Strs wi	56	49⅛	55	+5¾
1200	Hazeltine w i.	18½	16¾	16¾	—1¼
1500	Heyden Chm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3900	Hud & Man..	15½	15	15	—¼
100	do pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+1⅞
1900	Hudson Co pf	28	26½	27	+1
300	Int Concrete 1	10	10	10	
200	Inter C Rub.	3	3	3	—⅛
3400	Kresge Dpt St	50¼	49	50	+1
100	do pf	96	96	96	—2½
200	LdovrHCrp clA	8	8	8	+⅞
1500	Lehigh Pw Sec	62½	61	61	
22500	LehV ctf nw wi	29½	28½	29¼	+1
200	LuptPbInc clA	14	13	13	
26000	Mesabi Iron ..	3	2¼	2½	—½
200	Merchk(Vienna Aust)Am shr	11	11	11	—¼
2400	Midvale Co ...	23	22	22½	+¼
100	Miss River Pw.	23	23	23	—2
20	Mid West Util	51½	50¼	50¼	—1
20	Nat Pw & Lt..	115	112½	115	+6
480	Nat Tea Co...	373	357	371	+14
425	N Y Tel pf....	110	109¾	109⅞	+¼
200	New Fict Pub.	1	1	1	—½
100	OtisElev nw wi	73	73	73	—½
100	PaigeDetMotC.	14	14	14	+⅜
100	Pyrene Mfg...	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
400	PeerlessTrk&M	18½	18	18	—2
7000	Radio Corp ...	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5600	do pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
10	Republic Ry ..	26	26	26	+4
500	Richmond Rad	17¼	14	17	+2¼
200	Rickenbkr Mot	7⅛	7	7⅛	
100	Rosenbm Gr pf	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+⅜
10	Singer Mfg ..	134½	134½	134½	+2
600	Silica G C new vot tr ctfs wi	24¼	23	23	—1½
33000	South C & I	.09	.05	.07	—.02
500	Stand Mot ...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+¼
500	Stand P G ...	33½	32	33½	+6½
100	Stutz Mot	8	8	8	+⅞
50	Swift & Co ..	102	101¼	101½	—½
100	Swift Intl	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¾
625	Tenn EP 2d pf	63¼	62⅝	63	—½
400	Un Carb & C	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+1¾
3700	Un Bak Corp	63⅛	59½	59⅞	+1⅜
700	do pf	89⅞	88⅛	89⅞	+3⅞
6100	Un Prof Sh n	6½	6	6⅛	
500	Un Shoe Mach	36⅛	35¼	35¼	—¼
6400	UR Candy Cl A	5¼	5	5	+⅛
200	do pf	1	.95	1	
2700	Univ P & R	17	15¼	15¼	—1¼
1100	do pf	58⅝	56⅞	58⅜	+2¾
200	Ward B Cl A	67	67	66	—½
2200	do B w i..	17½	17	17	—¼
200	do pf w i ...	80½	80¼	80½	+⅜
200	Waring Hat..	5	4	4	—2
100	Western Pow	27	27	27	—3¼
100	Warner Br P	8	8	8	—1
200	Wm Davies pf	14	13	13	—1⅛
1300	Yel T (NY) rts	22	20½	20½	—1½

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2200	Anglo-Amer ..	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1¼
300	Atlantic Lobos	3	3	3	—¼
50	Borne-Scryms	224	218	218	—2
220	Buckeye P L.	63	62	63	+½
2700	CheseMf nw wi	50⅛	48	48	—2¼
300	do B wi....	50	49½	49½	—1¾
100	Continental ..	39¾	38⅝	39¾	—2¾
160	Cumber'd P L.	135	133	134	
40	Eureka P L ..	96½	96½	96½	—1
45	Galena Sig Oil	59	57	59	+1½
1500	Humble	38½	37	37	—1
70	Illinois Pipe L	137	130½	133	—4
1215	ImpO(Can)cp	104	101½	101½	—1½
10	Indiana P L..	91	91	91	—1
14000	Interntl-Pet ..	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
135	Magnolia Pet .	136	124	124	—11
3	New York Tran	77	76	76	—4
200	Nat Transit ..	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
20	North Pipe L..	99	99	99	+1½
2700	Ohio Oil	64	61	61	—3
3200	Penn Mex Fuel	39¾	37½	37½	+1½
1300	Prairie P L ..	104½	100½	101½	—3
5400	Prairie O & G.	226	209	210½	—13½
140	Solar Ref	194	185	186	—9
400	So Penn Oil ..	138	131	131	—3
10	Southern P L .	97	97	97	
10	Southwst P PL	84½	84½	84½	—½
67800	SO of Indiana.	59	56⅜	57	—1¾
600	SO of Kansas.	40⅝	40	40	—1
4300	SO of Ken....	105½	101⅞	102	—3¼
260	SO of Neb....	235	228	228	—6
9100	SO of N Y....	40½	38	38¼	—2⅛
130	SO of Ohio ...	291	285	285	—7
270	Swan & Finch .	47	43	44	
10200	Vacuum Oil ..	61¾	59¾	60	—1

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
400	Ark Nat Gas .	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼
400	BritCOilFlds	2½	2½	2½	+1/16
1200	Carib Synd...	4½	4	4⅛	
220	Cities Service	143¼	141½	141½	—1½
700	do pf	73⅞	73⅝	73¾	
14000	do com scrip	87	87	87	
5000	do C scrip .	71	71	71	
800	do bnkrs shrs	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
700	do pf B	6¾	6¾	6¾	
100	do BB pf	67	67	67	—½
300	Cons Royal ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11700	Creole Synd..	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅜
700	Derby Oil&Ref	4½	4	4	—½
73000	Engineers Pet	.12	.10	.11	
400	Gillil'dV Trctfs	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅞
2400	Gulf Oil of Pa	59¼	57	57	—1¾
16000	Hudson Oil ..	.05	.03	.04	
700	Kirby Pete Co	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
67200	Lago Pet	5	4¼	4¼	—½
2200	Livingston Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	Marland Oil M	2¾	2¾	2¾	—¼
5000	Mexico Oil ..	.13	.10	.10	—.03
2400	Mexican Pan..	1⅜	1	1	—¼
100	Midwest new.	27½	27½	27½	—15
3300	Moun & Gulf..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
8000	Moun Prod ..	19⅜	18	18	—1¼
29300	Mut Oil v t ctf	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅝
35	Nat Fuel Gas	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+5⅛
100	New Eng Fuel	27½	27½	27½	+5⅛
1600	New Bradford	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
4400	New Mex Lnd	7⅞	7	7¼	—¾
4000	Noble O & G	.09	.08	.09	+.01
3000	Northwest	.05	.03	.03	—.02
2000	Ohio Ranger.	.04	.04	.04	—.01
1000	Omar O & G	.68	.68	.68	
100	Peer Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
4100	Pennok Oil....	15	14	14	—1
18000	Penn Beaver ..	.41	.35	.40	—.02
4600	Red Bank ...	23⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—3⅜
12000	Royal Can sub	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+¼
600	Ryan Con	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2900	Salt Creek Con	9⅜	9	9	—¼
6700	Salt Crk Prod.	26	23	23	—2¾
900	Sapulpa Ref ..	2	2	2	—⅛
700	Savoy	3¼	3	3	—¼
100	Tidal O non-vt	11½	11½	11½	+1½
100	US Cit Cor A.	21½	21½	21½	—1½
9400	Wilcox O&G ..	5⅜	5	5	
13500	Woodley Pet .	12	10⅛	11	+1

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
300	Alvarado	1	1	1	—½
7200	Canario Cop..	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
400	Central Amer.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
4900	Con Cop new..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4200	Cres Con Gold.	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
2200	Engineers Gold	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+¼
600	Hecla	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1200	Hollinger Gold	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—¼
400	Howe Sound...	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
56000	Kay Cop Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1/16
700	Kerr Lake ...	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
600	Mason Valley	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
4300	Metals Prod..	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
300	New Cornelia.	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+½
12500	N Dom Cop A	2½	2¼	2½	
240	N Jersey Zinc	138	135	136½	+1½
1400	Nipissing Min	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
100	Premier Gold.	2	2	2	+⅛
7800	Ry MtSm&Ref	1⅛	1/16	1⅛	
6800	do pf	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
1200	So Am G & P .	3½	3½	3½	+¼
9000	Teck-Hughes .	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1/16
2100	Tonopah Ext .	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+1/16
2400	Tonopah Min .	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	—⅛
200	Un Verde Ext	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
200	Unity Gold ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1/16
500	Walker	3⅛	3	3	—1/16
6500	Wenden Cop .	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	Allied Packers 6s.	56	56	56	+½
23	Alum Co 7s '25..	102⅞	102½	102⅝	+⅛
10	do 7s 1933	106½	106½	106½	—⅜
1	Am Cot O 6s '24..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	—⅛
216	Am G & E6sB2014	94⅝	94	94¼	—¼
27	AmRollMills6s'38.	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+⅛
1	AmThread6s'1928.	102½	102½	102½	
45	Anaconda 6s '29..	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+⅛
32	Anglo-Am O 7½s.	102⅛	102	102⅛	+⅛
40	AntillaSug7½A'39	98	98	98	
82	AssocHdwr6½s'33	90¼	90	90	
54	AtG&WI col tr5'59	54⅝	54	54¼	—¼
4	Belg-CanPap6s'43.	92½	92½	92½	—1
16	Beaverbd 8s '33..	73	72	72	
55	Beth Stl 7s '35...	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	+¼
9	do 6s serA'48 wi	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	—⅛
5	Can Nat Ry 5s'25.	100⅛	99½	99½	—½
31	do 7s 1935	109¾	109⅛	109⅛	+⅛
100	CM&StP 4s'25	69¼	69	69¼	+4¼
2	Chi RI&P 5½s'26.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+¼
22	Cit Svc 7sC '66..	95	94¾	95	+¼
12	do 7s 1966	92	91½	92	
10	Con G Balt 5½s'52	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+⅛
194	do 7s '31........	106¾	106	106⅝	—⅛
14	do 6s A '49.....	103¼	103	103	—⅜
5	do 6½s D '51..	106⅝	106½	106½	
17	Con Tex 6s '41..	80½	78	78	—2
107	CP&B 6½sA'44wi	93	90	93	+3
8	Cuban Tel 7½s'41..	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
34	Cudahy Pack 5½s	82½	81½	82	
1	do 5s '46......	85	85	85	
22	Deere Co 7½s'31.	100	99¾	99¾	
31	Det C G 6s A'41.	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	+⅛
4	Det Ed 6s '32.....	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	—⅜
38	Dun T&R 7s A'42	91½	91	91½	+⅞
107	DuqL5½sB'49wi	100¼	99⅝	100¼	+⅜
18	Fed Sug 6s '33..	98	97⅞	98	+⅛
1	Fisher By 6s '25.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—⅛
10	do 6s '27	100¾	100⅝	100¾	+½
18	do 6s '26	101¼	101	101	—⅛
24	do 6s '28	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	
15	Gal Sig Oil 7s...	105¼	104⅞	105	—¾
11	Gair R 1st m 7'37	96	95	95¾	—¼
35	Gen Asph 8s '30..	104⅝	103½	103½	—¾
21	Gen Pet 6s '28..	96¾	96½	96¾	+¼
20	Grand Tr 6½s..	106	105¾	105¾	
76	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	95½	95⅛	95¼	
4	do 5½s '26 ...	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
17	Hood Rub 7s '36.	100½	99	99½	—⅞
68	I Mat C 6½'43 wi	93⅝	93	93½	+¼
1	I R T 8, Cl A '22.	120	120	120	+14¾
5	Kan C Ter 5½'26.	101	101	101	—⅛
64	Kenne Cop 7s...	105½	105	105¼	+¼
14	Lehigh P S 6'27..	100	99¾	100	—¼
40	LVT R Co 5'54 wi	98¾	98¼	98¼	—¼
35	Lib McN & Lib 7'	99¾	99¼	99¼	—¼
2	Lig-Winch 7s '42.	104¼	104¼	104¼	—¼
2	Lukens Stl 8s '40	99¼	99¼	99¼	—2
10	Manit Pr 7s A '41	97	96⅝	96¾	+¼
25	Morris & Co 7½s	94⅞	94	94¾	+¼
8	MSP&SSM 5½49 wi	84¼	84	83	—1½
16	Nat Leath 8s	96¼	96	96¼	+¼
18	New Ore Ser 5s'52	84¾	84½	84½	
1	Neb Pwr 6s,2022A	86½	86½	86½	+½
96	Nor St 6½s'33 w i	99	98½	98⅞	+¼
15	Ohio Pwr 5s,'52B.	88	87½	87½	—½
30	Park&Tilf'd 6s'36	94¾	94	94¾	+¾
19	Penn P&L 5sB '52	90¼	89¾	90	—¼
2	Pha Elec 6s 1941	105½	105½	105½	+¼
14	do 5½s 1953 wi ..	101½	101⅛	101⅜	+¼
1	do 5½s 1947 ...	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+⅜
10	Pp P 7½s '31ww	101½	100	101	—1
49	Pub Svc 7s'41 ...	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+⅛
46	PureOil6½sA1933	95	94⅝	94⅝	—¼
7	Ssn M 10-yr7s'31	103	103	103	
6	Sloss-Sh S&I 6s'29	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅛
7	So Cal Edsn 5s'44.	90⅜	90⅛	90¼	+⅛
15	Solvay&Co 6s '34.	99¼	99⅛	99¼	+¼
10	SO NY 7s 1925 ..	101⅞	101½	101⅝	—¼
6	do 7s 1926	103⅛	102½	103	—1
10	do 7s 1927	105¾	105½	105¾	+¼
8	do 7s 1928	106½	106¼	106½	+¼
14	do 7s 1929	106¾	106¼	106½	+½
18	do 7s 1930	106¾	106⅛	106½	+½
14	do 7s 1931	106¾	106⅜	106¾	+¾
11	do 6½s 1933 ...	106⅜	105⅞	106	
2	Sup O 7s'29 w w.	135	135	135	+10
14	Sun Oil 6s '29....	100	99⅞	99⅞	
52	Swift & Co 5s'32.	91½	90¾	90¾	—¾
4	Tidal Osage7s'31	103½	103⅜	103⅜	—⅞
14	Un Oil Prod 8s'31	63⅞	61	61	+1½
68	Un El 5½s '54 wi	95⅜	95	95¼	
16	UnRysHav 7½'36	107¾	107	107⅛	+⅛
4	Un Oil Cal6sB'26.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+¼
29	Vacuum Oil 7s ...	107¼	106¾	106⅞	—⅜
30	WebsterM 6½s'33	101	100⅜	100⅞	+½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9	Kg of Neth6sB'72	90⅜	90	90	
23	do 6s '54 wi....	98⅝	98½	98½	
36	Rep of Peru 8s'32	99½	98½	99	—½
1	RepPolandGD6'40	59	59	59	+2
20	Rus Gov 6½'19 cf	13½	13	13½	+½
13	do 6½s '19	14	13½	13½	—1
10	do 5½s '21 ...	14½	14	14	+1
176	Swiss Govt 5s '26	99⅛	98½	99	+½
37	do 5½s '29	97¾	97¼	97½	+⅛
19	U S Mex 4s'45 cf d	31¼	29½	29½	—2

BRITISH BUYING BEEF

WASHINGTON, May 12—Imports of meats into the United Kingdom last year were 54 per cent greater than the annual average of the five pre-war years, 1909 to 1913, and more than 16 per cent greater than the imports of 1922, says Trade Commissioner H. B. Smith in a report to the United States Commerce Department.

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QUIET WEEK IN LONDON MARKETS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—Trading on the exchange last week was of a quiet order and without feature, except possibly for the weakness in French loans and some other foreign issues due to the sudden drop in the franc. Industrials were alternately irregular or steady to firm, with some weakness noted in rubbers.

Oils were irregular though with a moderately good undertone and Kaffirs were inclined to sag. The gilt-edge group started off the weak easy and closed firm. Trading on the whole was restricted.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	£	s.	d.	*Net chge
War Ln 5% 1929-47	100	12	6	+1¼
Brit Celanese pf	—	9	9	+¾
do ordy	—	7	6	+¾
Courtaulds	2	18	6	—¼
Dunlop Rubber ordy	—	7	3	—¾
De Beers Cons Ltd.	12	8	9	—8¾
Ang-Am Corp So Africa.	1	4	—	—½
Rand Mines Ltd.	2	18	9	—½
Royal Dutch ordy	38	5	—	—5
Shell Trad ⅞Trans ordy	4	10	—	—3
Ang-Am Oil Ltd.	3	16	3	—1¼
Brit Contr Ltd pf	—	12	6	...
do ordy	—	12	—	...
Radio Corp of Am pf	—	18	6	...
do com	—	17	—	+1

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 12 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	May 12 1924	Apr. 12 1924	May 13 1923
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.40	1.43½	1.50
Wheat, No. 2 red..	1.22¼	1.21½	1.47¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow..	.96¼	.98	.99½
Oats, No. 2 white..	.58¼	.58¼	.55⅝
Flour, Minn. pat....	6.40	6.40	7.20
Lard, prime	11.25	11.55	11.35
Pork, mess	25.00	25.00	27.25
Beef, family	20.00	19.00	19.75
Sugar, gran	7.40	8.20	9.75
Iron, No. 2 Phil....	24.13	24.13	32.76
Silver	.65⅝	.64	.67½
Lead	7.50	8.25	7.25
Tin	47.00	48.75	42.25
Copper	13.375	13.375	15.75
Rubber, rib sm. shts	.21⅛	.22⅜	.27⅛
Cotton, Mid Uplands.	31.35	31.50	25.45
Steel billets, Pitts...	40.00	40.00	45.00
Print cloths	.06½	.06⅝	.07¼
Zinc	6.05	6.45	6.975

NEW BOND OFFERINGS

NEW YORK, May 12—Bond offerings today were headed by a new issue of $2,000,000 State of Alabama 4½ per cent highway and bridge bonds, due Dec. 1 1926-1929, priced to yield from 4.30 to 4.50 per cent. Others included $1,500,000 State of West Virginia highway 4½ per cent gold bonds, due April 1, 1929-1948, at prices to yield 4.35 per cent; $1,500,000 Jersey City 4½ per cent and 4¾ per cent bonds, due 1927, priced to yield 4.30 per cent; $700,000 Los Angeles 5 per cent bonds, due 1941-1961, at prices to yield 4.55 per cent, and $310,000 Nashville, Tenn., 5 per cent street improvement bonds, due 1930-1953, at prices to yield 4.65 per cent.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LOAN SOON

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, May 12—A director of the leading Prague bank informed the Monitor correspondent here yesterday that a £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 loan is now being negotiated in London and will be available for Czechoslovakia in eight to ten days. The proposed $10,000,000 American loan fell through, Czechoslovakia being unwilling to satisfy the American guarantee demands.

PIPE ORDERS BRISK

YOUNGSTOWN, May 12—The leading independent pipe maker reports that fresh orders are coming in fairly well for both the lapweld and buttweld sizes of pipe, and this demand has supported skelp and plate mill production.

LEE RUBBER HAS LOSS

Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation reports a net loss of $112,217 for the quarter ended March 31, compared with net profits of $127,953 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

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FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUES

Prof. Irving Fisher's weekly index for the week ended May 9 is 145, off .2 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 209 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913:

1924	Index number	Purchasing power
May 9	145	69.0
May 2	145.2	68.9
April average	145.9	68.6
April 25	145.8	68.6
April 18	145.6	68.7
April 11	146.6	68.2
April 4	146.2	68.4
March average	148.7	67.2
March 28	146.9	68.1
March 21	149.2	67.1
March 14	150.7	66.4
March 7	151.7	65.9
February average	153.4	65.2
1923 average	158	63.4
Jan. 1922 post-war low	138	72.5
May 1920 post-war high	247	40.5
1913	100	100.0

London Financial Times (Norman Crump's) British index number of wholesale prices compares:

1924:			
May 9	153.9	March average	155.8
May 2	155.9	Feb average	159.4
April average.	155.2	1923 average	149
April 25	155.2	1922 average	140
April 18	154.4	1920 Apr(high)	315
April 11	154.8	1913 average	100
April 4	154.6		

DIVIDENDS

Munsingwear, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 20.

Southwestern Power & Light Company and the Nebraska Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable June 2 to stock of record May 15.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable June 20 to stock of record June 10.

McCrory Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable in stock on Class A and B shares, payable June 2 to stock of record May 20. In previous quarters an extra dividend of 5 per cent in stock was paid.

Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable in Canadian funds on June 2 to stock of record May 17.

PUBLIC OUT OF MARKET

NEW YORK, May 12—The extent of the public's withdrawal from participation in the stock market is reflected in a statement of one of the largest commission houses in Wall Street that only 15 per cent of its total business last week represented transactions by the outside public.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

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We specialize in the sale and care of property located on sea shore or in country for summer residents in Eastern Maine. Present offerings include attractive locations at BAR HARBOR, BLUEHILL, SURRY, LAMOINE, STOCKTON SPRINGS, MILBRIDGE, JONESPORT, GREEN LAKE, BREWER LAKE AND PENOBSCOT BAY.
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VENICE, CALIF.—NEW 5 ROOM Spanish stucco house, artistically and conscientiously built, close to schools and car line. Terms can be arranged.
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C. HOWARD FINLEY, Mgr. Branch Office, 825 So. Westmoreland Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

CHICAGO—2 vacant lots in attractive suburb. Have increased in value; will sell at original price. W-65 The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

FOR SALE—10-room summer home, all modern improvements. For particulars and photographs address OWNER, 41 Court St., Houlton, Me.

CHICAGO—For sale, modern 6-room brick bungalow, furnace heat, lot 35x125; price $9500. Tel. Kildare 1576. 5008 Barry Ave.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

FOR LEASE
Excellent Storeroom and Office
Ground floor, suitable for building and loan company, financial concern, architect and builder, real estate, stock and bonds, radio store; most prominent location in Beverly Hills, Calif., corner Wilshire Boulevard and Canon Drive. 100 Canon Drive. Telephone 559991.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BERKELEY, CALIF., 2410 Dana Street—Furnished 8-room apt., sleeping porch, steam heat, hot water, near transportation. Thornwall 1978.

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Opposite church, will sublet for unusually reasonable price, a six-room furnished, first-floor apartment, all modern improvements; ten minutes to Park St.; week days, 11 to 8, call Somerville 1499; Sundays, 3 to 9, call Copley 4764-R.

BOSTON—Apartment of 3 rooms and kitchen to let from June 10 to Oct. 1; all outside rooms; ground floor; very pleasant; reasonable. 15 Norway St., near church. Tel. Back Bay 0836.

BOSTON—Apt. 2 bedrooms, living room, reception hall, kitchenette and bath to sublet June 1st; references. Box F-131, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Eight rooms, bath, reception hall, butler's pantry, electric washing machine, fireless cooker; 3 minutes to Lackawanna; May 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Orange 9646.

FOR RENTAL, June 15 to September 15, a modern, completely furnished six-room, attractively located bungalow, 30 minute commuting distance to Boston and its environs. Address, J. H. E., 33 Brewster Road, Eliot, Newton, Mass.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Ready June 1, one room, kitchenette, dressing room, bath; fully furnished. Telephone 0227 Jamaica.

FOR RENT—Five-room furnished apartment at 18 King St., Swampscott. Apply on the premises. M. B. MARSTON.

NEW YORK CITY—Artist's home, 20 min. from Grand Central, six rooms, three baths, top floor, elevator, cool and light; antique furniture, piano, linen and silver if required. June 15 to Oct. 15; references. EDW. A. WILSON, 195 24th Street, Jackson Heights. Telephone Havemeyer 3929.

NEW YORK CITY—Completely furnished 8-room apartment; Riverside Drive, 114th St., 10th Floor, from June 15th to Sept. 15th; all outside rooms, 3 facing river; $450 per month; adults only; references exchanged. Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 72nd and Riverside—Five rooms and bath; fine building; three exposures; reasonable to September or October. Telephone before 12 a. m., Endicott 3674.

NEW YORK CITY, 328 West 46th (Apt. 2)—Beautifully furnished studio apartment to sublease for 3 or 4 months. Call before 2. Longacre 2907.

N. Y. C.—4-room apartment, summer months; piano, silver, linen; references; $65. BOLDTMANN, 155 W. 99th St. Academy 9264.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful apartment, furnished—an entire floor—kitchen and bath; summer rate. 50 West 90th, Manhattan.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Serene Court—2 and 3-room furnished apartments; modern. Cor. E. 1st and Multnomah. Phone East 1426.

TO LET, FURNISHED, Boston—1 room, kitchenette, bath; available at once; also 2 rooms, reception hall, sun parlor, kitchenette, bath; available May 30. Tel. Kenmore 2417.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Furnished house to rent for summer. Lawn, flower garden, shade trees, porch; eight rooms and bath; $150 per month. Telephone White Plains 6. 45 Quimby Avenue.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
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Two-Room Hotel Apartments
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Special summer rates; one block from Esplanade and Public Garden; 3 minutes Arlington subway; equipped for housekeeping. 161 Beacon St., Boston. Back Bay 1040.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 1424 Gough St., Cor. Post.
THE BERGREN APARTMENTS
Large, sunny, 3-room furnished apartments
Tel. Walnut 834

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—90 Divisadero St.—5-room, modern, attractive apts. in restricted neighborhood; reasonable. Tel. Mkt. 5151.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Beautiful 2-room furnished apartments; all sunny; $55 to $70. 836 Post St. Tel. Prospect 6034.

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SMALL apartment, furnished or partly furnished; adult couple; moderate; permanent; references. Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DESKS to rent in large office; $12 to $25 monthly; superior location; all facilities. 501 Pulitzer Building, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—HOTEL HEMENWAY—Half of a two-room suite at reduced rates, to high-class business woman, teacher, or lady of refinement. Tel. Kenmore 4380.

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St., Suite 10—Front room overlooking Fenway; kitchen privileges. Telephone Kenmore 2722.

BROOKLINE, Thorndike St., near Commonwealth Ave.—2 sunny rooms, 1 suitable for 2 people, in private residence; detached house. Tel. Aspinwall 2061.

CHICAGO, Albany Park—To 3 gentlemen; 1 single room; 1 with twin beds; shower; quiet; clean; good trans.; two in family; no other roomers. Tel. Irving 10191.

CHICAGO, 4017 Lake Park Ave.—Shore View apts.; newly furn. single rooms or in suite; transit or permanent guests; "L," I-C and bus. Tel. Atlantic 2720.

CHICAGO—2 large, light, connecting rooms; furn. or unfurnished; 2 large closets; priv. entrance; elevator service. Tel. Graceland 2495.

CHICAGO—Large, attrac. front room, 3 windows; priv. family; exc. trans.; also smaller room; gentlemen only. 4432 N. Paulina Ave.

CHICAGO—2 neat and comfortably furn. rooms; priv. home; near church, surf, and I. C. 715 E. 37th St. Apt. E. Tel. Atlantic 0509.

CHICAGO—Furn. 3 rm. light housekeeping suite; priv. bath; also 3 unfurnished rooms; "L" and bus. 342 E. 36th St., 2nd apt.

CHICAGO—Nicely furn. room; 2 windows; adjoining bath; priv. family; gentleman or bus. woman; bus and surf. Edge. 6755.

EVANSTON, ILL.—Attractive room, private family; centrally located; near church. Tel. Evanston 2354.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Pleasant front room, private home Westlake Dist., twin beds suitable for two; two baths in house. 1027 S. Lake Street, Tel. 556554.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY—Comfortable furnished room, sunny, pleasant view; quiet home near Springfield Ave. trolley line, Newark. MRS. STUART, 129 Tuscan Road.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant living quarters in exclusive apartment near park and subways; bedroom-living room, adjoining bath. Box S-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 252 W. 74th St.—Large, beautiful room, all conveniences; refined, modern home, centrally located; summer rates.

N. Y. C., 290 W. 92nd—Large living room and bedroom, twin beds; suitable two or three. Riverside 6719. HARPER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander St.—Beautiful, large furnished room with two clothes closets; also smaller room. Stone 6186-R.

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CHICAGO—Gentleman desires room with lavatory; quiet family; convenient Lincoln Park; Would consider board. N-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

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GLENROCK A superior country home for children, with organized outdoor play. Address GLENROCK, Glendale Road, Ossining, N. Y.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Great Delusion"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the article in the fourth column of the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor of April 14 last, entitled "The Great Delusion," the Duke of Northumberland sets forth some objections to the League of Nations and deplores the fact that Great Britain is a member of it. He also states that if Great Britain were defeated and her empire broken up civilization would probably collapse.

It seems only fair, however, to call attention to the fact that the United States is entitled to due consideraion in this connection. No nation can compete with its wealth, and its people, as a whole, have high ideals. The civilization of the United States and its touches of humanity are felt around the world.

The Duke says in part: "At what period was Europe most secure from the dangers of war? . . . At those periods when Great Britain was supreme on the seas, and had an army which, with allies could turn the scale on the Continent." Then he urges that, were that true today, should war break out on the Continent, "Do we not suppose that that would be a more effective guarantee of peace than all the leagues of the world?"

I do not agree with his arguments. Great Britain has been mistress of the seas for years. Has that, however, prevented wars and bloodshed? Was she able with all her naval and military power to stop the Great War?

A league of nations is, I believe, what is needed to stop the barbaric practices of war and the United States should join the League of Nations, in my opinion. The women of America, moreover, ought to demand that this be done.

The United States is working with the League of Nations in the settlement of disputes in a great many countries in Europe. How much more effectual it could work if the United States was within the fold.

I think the votes of each country in the League should be settled according to the population of that country.

We do not want armies and navies, wars, and bloodshed. We want peace.

The Monitor's idea of conscription, to my point of view, is the best preventive of war. ROSE E. TRANGER.
131 Allen Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

America's Patron Saint

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There comes to me each week a paper called Our Sunday Visitor; who pays for it I do not know.

The editor is given as the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Noll, and his chief associate is given as the Rev. R. E. Kelly—presumably Roman Catholic priests. At the head of the editorial page is a fervent apostolic blessing signed by the late Pope; next is printed a warm commendation by one Bonzano, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Mylitene; finally a third indorsement is published by the Roman Catholic bishop of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Two columns in large print are devoted to answering questions.

Here is one that recently caught my eye:

Question—Who is the patron saint of the United States?

Answer—The Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, under her title of the Immaculate Conception, is the patroness of the United States.

Maybe there are other Americans as ignorant as myself. I have had to wait nearly 70 years before learning that the United States, which has for three centuries been the refuge of Huguenots, Waldensians and Puritans, is now offered on high authority the same saintly patronage as that which guided the hand of the most Catholic Louis XIV when he revoked the Edict of Nantes.

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Astoria
(Continued)

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"Persons One Would Wish to Have Seen"

ONE memorable evening, as Hazlitt has recorded, the usual set of illuminati had gathered at the rooms of Charles Lamb. It was a Thursday, no doubt, that being the public day the clerk from the East India House kept "like other great men" for his friends. And let us say it was at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane, in the autumn or the winter, when the fire blazed brightly in the clean-swept hearth casting weird shadows on the worn, old-fashioned furniture and the Hogarths in their narrow black frames. The sedater members of the company had assembled early at the whist tables drawn up within the friendly circle of the light; the stragglers had begun to drop in from the play at Covent Garden of Drury Lane to partake of the cold supper spread by faithful Becky on the side-table; to partake also of the piquant conversation.

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Then it must have been, that the host in his prim Quakerish way suggested "Persons One Would Wish To Have Seen" as the subject for discussion. William Ayrton, easily the Will Honeycomb of the company, instantly proposed Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke as the two greatest names in English literature, as the two first persons to be chosen. But, no, Lamb had no desire to see either the author of the "Principia" or the author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding." To him they were "not persons—not persons." He felt no personal interest in them. He had no curiosity that their writings and their portraits (by Kneller) would not fully satisfy.

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Ayrton then went on to propose Shakespeare and Milton. But here again he was mistaken. Lamb was tired of the everlasting repetition of the Bard of Avon "on the stage and on bookstalls, in frontispieces and on mantelpieces"; he considered the impressions of Milton's face too starched and purintanical, feared to lose the manna of his poetry in the presence of his countenance. Came then Ayrton's question: "Who is it, then, you would like to see 'in his habit as he lived,' if you had your choice of the whole range of English literature?" and Lamb's reply in favor of Sir Thomas Browne and Fulke Greville.

Yes, these were the two worthies whom he should feel the greatest pleasure to encounter on the floor of his apartment in dressing gown and slippers, and with whom to exchange friendly greeting. The questioner laughed and took it as a jest, but Lamb was serious indeed and went on to explain how the obscure but gorgeous prose of Sir Thomas was to him as a deep abyss in the bottom of which are hidden pearls and rich treasure. To him its greatest charm lay in the fact that it was "implicit, inextricable, inscrutable." To have the author, most mysterious of personages, explain his own dark hints and doubtful oracles, that were bliss indeed.

And so the memorable evening passed with Ayrton, Captain Burney, Martin Burney, Mrs. Reynolds, Erasmus Phillips, Barron Field, Leigh Hunt, and Mary Lamb suggesting name after name from the pages of the past, and the quaint, lovable host selecting those characters, those personages after his heart. They traveled far beyond the realm of English literature into French and Italian; they ventured into statescraft and the drama, touched on history and religion. Lamb himself reverently proposed the last candidate. "If Shakespeare was to come into the room, we should all rise up to meet him; but if that person was to come into it, we should all fall down and try to kiss the hem of his garment."

Ah, that was conversation that filled the cheery little room! Yet perhaps it was no different from the usual trend of the Thursday evening talks. It is the subject that sets us thinking. Was not this company in Georgian attire as choice a group of "characters" as one might hope to find? Were they not all "persons one would wish to have seen?"

We needs must think so after a vicarious glance at the little group in which a character was good, but insipidity, affectation, and fine gentlemen were abhorred. Surely there is an intimation of the high rank of these Thursday evening guests in Lamb's own treatment of them. Would he have entered into discussion with William Hazlitt, his brother essayist, on terms of equality had there been no equality there? Would he have found pleasure in exchanging repartee with Leigh Hunt had that repartee not been on a plane with his own? Would he have treated William Wordsworth with respect had there been no occasion for respect? Would he have been sometimes jocose, sometimes deferring, to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, his friend since Blue Coat days, had there been no reason for it? Would he have been to Martin Burney, who never wrote a line, fraternally familiar; to William Godwin, author of "Political Justice," courteous and friendly in a minor degree had they deserved either more or less according to his crochets?

Well, hardly. If the host at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane was noted for one thing above all others, it was, we think, his fine simplicity of manner. Even his brief and pithy speech cannot vie with that. He who always made the best pun and the best remark in the course of the evening's conversation was a most excellent judge of a character, of a personage, we must allow. By this we do not mean to imply that the informally assembled guests were mysterious, not especially at least, but we do insist that they were personages such as "one would wish to have seen."

Wordsworth talking like a man inspired on subjects of poetry, Coleridge talking well on every subject, were these not well worth hearing—and seeing? Even Godwin, adept on none, is not to be ignored, because of his long association with these illuminati. As for the others of the group—Hunt, whose conversation scintillated, Northcote, whose talk resembled a highly-seasoned anchovy sandwich, Haydon, who made of words a game at trap-ball, and Hazlitt, who, if we may believe him, turned the game to ninepins—these were in all ways worthy of their host, though it be agreed that he was the most delightful, the most provoking, the most witty and sensible of men.

There are the "persons one would wish to have seen" either at the Lambs' on Thursdays, or at the Novellos' on Sundays where the host converted the day by his music "into a minor heaven," or at the Hunts' where the youthful Keats might be included, or at Haydon's studio where Wordsworth's fine intonation as he quoted Milton and Virgil, Keats' eager, inspired look, Lamb's quaint sparkle of lambent humor made a "night worthy of the Elizabethan age," says Haydon, "and my solemn Jerusalem flashing up by the flame of the fire, with Christ hanging over us like a vision, all made up a picture which will long glow upon

'that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.'"

F. H.

Eric Hudson's Marines

THERE are many different kinds of marines, each answering some hidden spark of sympathy in the soul of the painter. A marine may be coldly intellectual, an analysis of the reaction of water masses to some definite atmospheric stimulation, be it sunlight, fog or wind. It may be intensely dramatic, with a story latent in its picture-making, or it may mirror the intimate kinship of human emotions with varying phases of nature.

Of the latter type is "Wind Westerly." One feels it to be an expression rather than an interpretation. The artist is expressing his own sense of freedom, his pleasure in the movement of the boat and the swell of the water.

Hudson works in paint masses, achieving a strength of presentation equalled by few American painters today. His conception of boat and ocean is elemental and vital. Detail plays little part in the shaping of his composition. Broad strokes and sure masses block in the story, while the simplicity of compositional lines conveys the movement of natural objects.

From Canada to Massachusetts Hudson has made a study of boats and fishermen and water. He has gone out at break of day for a hard trip to the Banks. It is through intimacy and not through external interest that he has gained the knowledge which renders authoritative his art message.

His work is rugged and purposeful. To him a fishing vessel is not a mere boat resting upon blue water, but a vigorous entity in whose massive planks are stamped the destinies of men. And Hudson knows the spirit of those men. He knows them in action and he knows them as they gossip at the pungent fish houses on the shore.

But the painter of a specialized subject, be it marine, or landscape, is dependent for inspiration upon his immediate locale. When he has drained that locale he must set forth on a quest for new fields of endeavor. Eric Hudson has made an exhaustive study of American fishermen, but he is at present on the coast of France where he hopes to discover new stimuli and new opportunities for self-expression.

By Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Chappel Studio

"Wind Westerly." From a Painting by Eric Hudson

The Authority of Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STANDING on a busy corner of a city street watching the traffic being skillfully controlled by the officer in charge, one naturally asks oneself, Why has the uplifting of a hand or the changing of a signal from "Go" to "Stop" the power to change the progress of throngs of people? There is such trust in the signal; such assurance in going forward when it says "Go," such a sense of security when the uplifted hand stays the onrush. The answer comes quickly: It is the law behind the officer that is doing the work. He is acting with the authority of law; and his orders, if need be, will be law-enforced. Obedience to orders has the protection of law; while disobedience will be punished by the same authority.

When the children of Israel were led out of Egypt by the hand of Moses, they found themselves at the Red Sea. With the sea before them, the hills on either side, and Pharaoh's armies in the rear, Moses turned to God, divine Mind, for guidance. The command came, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." When Moses lifted up his hand over the Red Sea it was divided, and the Israelites passed over on dry ground; but when the disobedient Egyptians tried to follow after them, the walls of the sea came together again, and they were swallowed up. There was no law to protect them when acting against God; while the Israelites were law-protected, hence God-protected.

The first question asked in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) by Mrs. Eddy is this: *"How would you define Christian Science?"* The answer given is, "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." Studying the other writings by the same author, we learn beyond the shadow of a doubt that in Christian Science there is revealed to humanity the truth of God and His law; and definite rules are given therein, whereby we may obey that divine law. Acting in obedience thereto, we may go forward with the same assurance of safety as did the Israelites of old, and with much greater security than does even the pedestrian on the busy city street, when he obeys the signal of the traffic officer. Much that mortals regard as law is seen, through the teaching of Christian Science, to be but mortal belief, not law at all. And it is found that whatever holds mortals in bondage, whatever limits or deprives them of good, is not law, but self-imposed beliefs of so-called mortal mind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 381) Mrs. Eddy says, "God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes." Ignorance of God's law, as well as the acceptance as law of that which fetters or makes afraid, is the seeming cause of the woes and discords, sicknesses and sins, of mortals; while to know that sickness is not divinely authorized, that incurable diseases and mistaken medical decrees have no real law to support them, for God, good, is the only lawmaker, has been the stop signal to many seemingly hopeless conditions of disease and disaster, and the afflicted ones could then look up to the light of Love, for true law expresses divine Love. Paul says, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." The law of Spirit is operating now as aforetime; and as human thought and action are brought into obedience thereto, mortals find freedom from the so-called laws of matter.

Another teaching of Mrs. Eddy that is bringing liberty to mankind is that the real man is governed by God alone. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 20) she says, "Man is properly self-governed, and he should be guided by no other mind than Truth, the divine Mind." Jesus gave the rule for all right action when he said, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

When rightly applied, Christian Science is the stop signal to the exercise of human will. It gives to each the opportunity to demonstrate the control of divine Mind, and also the privilege of minding his own business. There is plenty of employment assured to each one in watching his own thought and guarding against the exercise of will-power, which always acts against divine law, never in conjunction with it. The spiritual understanding of spiritual ideas should alone be the motive power of our acts, if we are to claim the protection of spiritual law and go forward with safety.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Maples

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little Maple-children
marching up the hill
in fluttering whispering rows
are boisterous little youngsters
when frolicking with the wind.

The tall, straight, emerald grown folks
bow coolly or graciously
to their neighbors
in that steady upward climb.
Sometimes they murmur discreetly
and in low tones
gossip of the nests
which they hold crooked
in their arms;
or of their gowns
which are growing a trifle rusty
in places—with wear, perhaps.
And sometimes, they shake their heads
disapprovingly
at their rustling, playful offspring
and make wise grown-up remarks
about the virtue of silence
in very young people.

But the little Maple-children
only shrug their supple shoulders
and nudge one another—
flippant, impudent things!
Then they chatter all the louder
and laugh queer, tiny, soft
tree-laughter,
with green eyes all a-dancing.

Doris Nannette Peel.

The "Areopagitica"

Milton's stately work, the "Areopagitica, or the Speech for the Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing" . . . was born of a special occasion in the poet's life; but in it the noblest spirit of his time finds utterance, as fire will burst forth through any chink that offers. Its style is like a king's robe, stiff with embroidery of gold and jewels; but, as always in Milton, the grandeur of language does not impair the clearness of the thought. The book glows with the double love of liberty and truth. Its argument is in the first place for the reader's rights; in the second place for the impossibility of enforcing censorship; in the third place for the incompetence of censors; and finally for the dignity of the teacher.—Phillips Brooks, in "Tolerance."

L' Autorità della Legge

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

SE CI fermiamo a un crocicchio movimentato in una città ad osservare il traffico abilmente diretto da un agente di polizia ci vien fatto di domandarci: Come può l'alzare di una mano o il cambiare di un segnale da "Avanti!" ad "Alt!" aver il potere di determinare il procedere di migliaia di persone? Tanta fiducia è riposta in quel segnale, ci sentiamo tanto sicuri nell' avanzare quando dice "Avanti!" e proviamo un tal senso di sicurezza quando la mano sollevata arresta l'avanzata del traffico! La risposta è semplice: è la legge che agisce per mezzo di quell' agente; egli opera con l' autorità della legge, ed i suoi ordini, se necessario, saranno confermati dalla legge. L'obbedienza ai suoi ordini avrà la protezione della legge, mentre la disubbidienza sarà punita dalla stessa autorità.

Quando gli Israeliti furon guidati fuor dal paese d' Egitto dalla mano di Mosè, si trovarono davanti al Mar Rosso. Col mare davanti, le colline ad ambo i lati e l' esercito di Faraone di dietro, Mosè si rivolse a Dio, la Mente Divina, per consiglio. Venne il comando: "Di' a' figliuoli d' Israele che camminino." Quando Mosè alzò la sua mano sul Mar Rosso l' acque furono spartite e i figliuoli d' Israele entrarono in mezzo al mare per l' asciutto; ma quando gli Egizi disubbidienti li perseguirono, il mare ritornò al suo corso violento ed essi furono traboccati. Non vi era legge alcuna per proteggerli quando agivano contro a Dio, mentre gli Israeliti erano protetti dalla legge, e quindi da Dio.

La prima domanda fatta in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) da Mrs. Eddy è questa: *"Come definire ste la Scienza Cristiana?"* La risposta data è: "La legge di Dio, la legge del bene, che interpreta e dimostra il divino Principio e la legge dell' armonia universale." Studiando gli altri scritti della stessa scrittrice, impariamo senza che rimanga il minimo dubbio che nella Scienza Cristiana la verità di Dio e la Sua legge viene rivelata all' umanità, e vi troviamo regole precise per obbedire a quella legge divina. Perciò, obbedendo, possiamo andare avanti collo stesso senso di sicurezza degli antichi Israeliti, e con confidenza anche maggiore di quella di un pedone in una strada movimenta di città quando obbedisce al segnale dell' agente di polizia. La Scienza Cristiana ci insegna che gran parte, di ciò che gli uomini riguardano come legge è semplice credenza umana, e non legge. Ed insegna inoltre che tutto ciò che mantiene gli uomini in schiavitù, tutto ciò che li limita nel bene o li priva del bene, non è legge, ma credenze che la così detta mente mortale impone a sè stessa.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 381) Mrs. Eddy dice: "Iddio è l' autore della legge, ma non di codici barbari." L'ignoranza della legge, come pure il considerare legge ciò che soggioga o suscita timore, è apparentemente la causa di disgrazie e discordie, di malattie e di peccati, fra i mortali; mentre il sapere che le malattie non sono autorizzate da Dio, che malattie incurabili ed errate diagnosi mediche non si basano su alcuna legge reale, poichè Iddio, buono, è l' unico facitore di leggi, è stato il segnale d'arresto in molti casi di malattie e di disastri, e gli afflitti poterono allora guardare in alto verso la luce dell'Amore, poichè la vera legge esprime Amore divino. Paolo dice: "La legge dello Spirito della vita, in Cristo Gesù, mi ha francato dalla legge del peccato, e della morte." La legge dello Spirito opera ora come per l'addietro, e quando il pensiero e l' azione dell' uomo le divengono sottomessi, i mortali trovan liberazione dalle così dette leggi della materia.

Un altro insegnamento di Mrs. Eddy che apporta libertà all' umanità, è che il vero uomo è governato da Dio soltanto. Nel suo messaggio a "The Mother Church" per il 1901 (p. 20) essa dice: "L'uomo è legge a sè stesso, e non dovrebbe esser guidato da nessun' altra mente che la Verità, la Mente divina." Gesù diede la regola per ogni azione diritta quando disse: "Tutte le cose adunque, che voi volete che gli uomini vi facciano, fatele altresì a loro; perciocchè questa è la legge ed i profeti."

Rettamente applicata, la Scienza Cristiana è il segnale d'arresto all' uso della volontà umana. Dà ad ognuno l' opportunità di dimostrare il controllo della Mente divina, e nello stesso tempo il privilegio di badare ai propri affari. Ognuno di noi può esser sufficentemente occupato nel tenere a bada il proprio pensiero a nel guardarsi dall' esercitare la propria volontà, che agisce sempre contro la legge divina, mai in armonia con essa. L'intendimento spirituale di idee spirituali dovrebbe esser il solo motivo delle nostre azioni, se vogliamo aspirare alla protezione della legge spirituale e proseguire il cammino con sicurezza.

Riding the Last Frontier

Gaining the crest of a foothill my pony pauses for breath, while my vision seeks vainly for some sign of human life across these vast sweeps of sage-covered plain in Lower California, among these dry arroyos and upon these mesas inhabited by the needle-spined century plant. There is nothing else, except here and there a scurrying rabbit or a darting lizard. For I have ridden today far across a veritable land of the last frontier; a land whose soil is as virgin as when it knew the footprints of some forgotten race; whose miles and miles of clean white beach which I can see gleaming in the distance are almost as unfamiliar to man as when the lookouts of the galleons of Spain sighted these shores.

Eastward the mesas enlarge themselves into the foothills; beyond are the mountains, extreme southern end of the great Sierra chain, mountains which climb even to a height equaling those of the north, and in whose masses of earth and rock are, as men say, unmeasured treasures. North and south stretches the plain, crisscrossed by arroyo and cañon, dotted by butte and mesa on which rise here and there in the distance the tall spine of the century plant, about to bloom at the end of its hundred years. And miles to the west, glistening in the southern sun, lies the blue Pacific.

No habitation of man lies within many miles, none, indeed, nearer than the home buildings of the great cattle-ranch within whose borders I am still riding, though forty miles away. But from the heart of him who loves nature, unmarred, untrammeled and unknown, comes quick response to the appeal of such a scene as this. For, galloping over these boundless plains, pacing the sands beside an unfamiliar sea, marking the full moon as it rises over an unfettered land, he achieves an intimacy with the spirit of the open, of the wild; he learns its every mood, he refreshes his soul in the glory of nature where she knows no shackles.

And so I ride on

"With the speed of the wind on a steed
with his mane
To the wind; without pathway of
route, or a rein."

I ride on, here where there is

"Room! Room to be free, where the
white-bordered sea
Blows a kiss to a brother as boundless as he."

Here one hundred and fifty miles below the border, in this almost unknown land, I meet with the pioneers of the last frontier, with the people who, like the fearless men and women of the covered wagons, have abandoned the thing called civilization that they may by and by be remembered as those who have given the world a new land of wealth and possibilities yet unreckoned. With them I arise at daybreak to ride the range, with the zestful scent of the purple sage in my nostrils, and with the myriad wild flowers of a virgin land beneath my horse's feet. And rest is welcome when the red begins to fade in the western sky, after glorious hours on the swaying back of a tireless "cow" pony.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1924

EDITORIALS

The Other France Speaks

YESTERDAY was the fête of Jeanne d'Arc, the heroic Maid of France, and as that day has for generations been a day of demonstrations by Roman Catholics, Royalists and other forces of reaction, it was probably more than a coincidence that it was chosen by the Poincaré Government as the day of election. When the attention of the Premier was called in Parliament to the significance of the day he replied, "Why not?" But evidently the majority of the French electors interpret the significance of the memory of the Maid of Orleans differently. In her honor they yesterday cast a heavy vote for peace and international reconciliation. The significance of the verdict exceeds, indeed, anything that has happened in the European political world since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. In brief, the French National Bloc has been smashed and yet acceptance of the Dawes report has been made doubly certain.

Those who have accused, or suspected, the French people of being imperialistic and bellicose must now revise their estimates. The chief jingo, the Royalist leader and editor, Léon Daudet, has been defeated ignominiously for the seat he won in 1919. Extreme Nationalists like General de Castelnau, a mainstay of the Roman Catholic Party, and André Tardieu, the former Temps editor, both men of first-class abilities, have been snowed under, and a fire eater like André Lefévre, who was War Minister after the armistice, and who since has played the rôle of an international Cassandra, has been repudiated by the voters. On the other hand, men who favor international reconciliation, restoration of peace, and a reduction of the military burdens, such as ex-Premier Aristide Briand, Edouard Herriot, the Radical leader and Mayor of Lyons, and ex-Premier Paul Painlevé, a scholar of an idealistic temperament, have been triumphantly elected, and their entire local lists with them. Going still further, ex-Minister Louis Malvy, who was convicted during the war under considerable political pressure of failure to suppress pacifist agitation and was banished for five years to Spain, has been again elected to Parliament, and though his chief, ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux, was personally disqualified from being a candidate, his entire local ticket was carried.

These names tell the story. They mean nothing less than a complete overturn in the political situation in France, and the repercussions on international relations will be enormous. The Socialist Party, which five years ago was badly cut up, has now exceeded its pre-war strength, partly because the drift toward Communism was not so heavy in France as in Germany. Jean Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, who was defeated in 1919, partly in consequence of war propaganda, has now been returned from the Paris suburbs where he lives. Marcel Cachin, the editor of the Communist Humanité and a relentless critic of Premier Poincaré, has also been elected, and so has the former naval noncommissioned officer, André Marty, who was recently released from jail in response to popular agitation. His crime had consisted in refusing to fire on Russian revolutionists in the Black Sea.

But though it appears inevitable that new men will govern France, it would be a mistake for the Germans to conclude that they will escape their obligations to pay reparations. None of the victors in the elections yesterday have promised to withdraw from the Ruhr until substitute assurances have been provided. Practically all of the French political parties agreed that Germany must pay for the damages on French territory, and until some new international agreements, assuring the safety of France have been signed, it is not likely that any party will take the responsibility of greatly reducing the French Army. The main change lies in the spirit which will henceforth animate French governmental action. It will be a spirit of co-operation, of seeking for friendships, instead of defiance of world sentiment and self-assertion. The leaders who were yesterday indorsed by the electorate have all declared themselves in favor of "international solutions," rather than isolated actions. The democracy of France wants to keep in contact with the democracies of other nations. It has returned to the course on which it was engaged when attacked in 1914.

Lower Prices Looked For by American Business

LOWER commodity prices, readjustment in operating ratios in basic industries, as they become attuned to slower consumption, and finally, readjustment of wages appear to be the order of the day in American industry. But lest the gloomy side of the picture be overemphasized it is recalled that, for the first four months of the year 1924, records in many industries were broken, and production in practically all lines exceeded that of the corresponding months in 1923. But it is to be admitted that there has been a gradual tapering off of activity during April, and that conditions at the moment, in many lines, are not entirely satisfactory or normal. The decline in activity in the basic industries ranges from 10 per cent to as much as 25 per cent. Possibly this may be traced, in a measure, to a period of overproduction in the first three months of the year. More likely it is because business as a whole does not appear able to shake off its lethargy, that forward buying continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, and that there is a generally well-grounded belief in most important lines that considerably lower prices will be seen later in the year.

Curious sidelights on the general situation have developed. For instance, it is reported from the automobile manufacturing centers that skilled labor is materially more efficient at the present time than three or four months ago, and that smaller staffs are doing the work formerly accomplished by the larger ones. The trend is definitely toward lower costs, and in the few short weeks that it has been thus established competition of an aggressive sort has arisen. One of the large iron manufacturers reports that costs have been reduced in a few months from $27 per ton to $22 per ton, represented almost entirely in the lower cost of raw materials, particularly coal, and in the increased efficiency of labor.

The general industrial situation has developed a multitude of complexities. The easiness of money is readily explained. It is the reflection of lighter industrial demands for new capital and the steady inflow of gold to America from Europe. But with conditions as they are in the important lines, the steady growth of bank clearings is apparently a contradiction. Doubtless it is a reflection of high consumption and the rapid turnover of goods. Sales of mail order houses and of chain stores (ordinarily a good barometer) indicate increases over those of this time last year.

If the suggestion that high bank clearings mean rapid consumption of goods is true, it is fair to follow this suggestion even further and predict that, since overproduction at the end of the first quarter was not great, the slack must soon be taken up. At any rate, the most obvious characteristic of the industrial situation at the present time is that prices have not yet reached a sufficiently low level to attract buyers in large enough volume to put a summary stop to declines. Competition in every line is growing, and competition, of course, is a sharp goad for lower and lower prices.

Missouri's Answer to Dr. Butler

MEMBERS of the Woman's Missouri Club of New York have lost no time in making it known that they refuse to indorse the sentiments of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, before the Missouri Society of New York, in which he expressed sentiments opposing the Eighteenth Amendment and the law designed to make its provisions effective. The action was taken primarily for the purpose of commending the courageous stand of Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Missouri, who, when Dr. Butler had finished speaking, laid aside his prepared address and replied extemporaneously, defending the law and refuting practically every assertion made by Dr. Butler. Resolutions congratulating Dr. Brooks were passed by the club without opposition.

It is a reasonable assumption, in view of the fact that the action by the Woman's Missouri Club has no political or partisan significance, that the sentiments expressed are those of a vast majority of the women of the United States. Organizations of women everywhere, both political and social, have announced their determination to work for the enforcement of the law whose enactment they sought. It is not enough to tell them that because the law is not being thoroughly enforced, its enforcement is impossible and that therefore it should be repealed. Other laws are as flagrantly violated without being denounced as nonenforceable.

The women of the United States have already caught a glimpse of the brighter side of the picture. Perhaps in New York, and perhaps in the cities of their home State, the members of the Woman's Missouri Club have observed some such conditions as the Minnetonka Record describes as existing in the thriving city of Minneapolis. The picture is well worth reproducing:

> Have you walked about the downtown district in Minneapolis on a Saturday evening lately? The conditions are shocking. The banks are wide open all evening. There are streams of people hurrying in to leave part of their week's wages.
>
> It seems terrible, the amount of money that is laid away in those banks on a Saturday night. Young men and women, middle-aged people even, seem to be depositing their money in savings accounts with a prodigality that is shocking.
>
> In the old days of booze the banks were dark on a Saturday night and the saloons were swarming with wage earners who had just been paid off.
>
> Now the saloon buildings are occupied by restaurants, stores and Greek shining parlors and hat cleaning establishments. It's awful the amount of money that is being spent for clothes, shoes and food in Minneapolis. The picture shows get their share, too, and the refreshment-vending drug stores.
>
> But the banks, all brilliantly lighted and with extra help working, seem to be taking away most of the wage earners' money.

New England's Power Needs

REMOTE from coal fields, New England depends for its prosperity on long-drawn trains of coal cars, waterborne barges, and the fall of water down swift riverbeds. New England must pay a heavier tax than most competitors for importation of carbonized energy, and therefore New England manufacturers have always taken a keen interest in modern power needs and power development. An elaborate report on the present and future sources and uses of power in New England, financed by private interests and requiring a year to prepare, has just been issued by a committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. This report is far-reaching and of the greatest value, embracing as it does the six states of the territory, and certain hydro-power areas of eastern Canada.

The report gives a brief peep into the world that lies ahead. Though the vista of the future which it opens does not extend very far, it has the advantage over some other forecasts of resting on a very firm foundation of fact. New England's progress will continue at the present rate, it is predicted, for the next decade or two. But in not over ten years the territory will need from 10 to 15 per cent more power than at present. Where will this power come from? That is New England's problem. Mostly, probably, it will come, as heretofore, from seaboard steam-driven power stations, growing larger and more efficient as time goes on, and transmitting their energy by integrated nets of wires to distances which will lengthen year by year as electrical engineers perfect their cut.

In addition to this, power will come from eastern Canada, which is likely to turn into New England's "Niagara." When the St. Lawrence River system is fully harnessed it will yield, it is said, 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of power, more than Niagara itself, even when the real Niagara is developed to a limit only bounded by æsthetic considerations. New England will be covered with a mesh of electric circuits that can throw their mighty impulses from state to state by control of switches to meet daily or hourly changes in requirements. Water power will not supplant coal power, it is emphasized, but it will prevent the costs of the latter from mounting to continually higher levels.

The report recommends electrification of many miles of New England railroads. A saving of 3,000,000 tons of coal a year is mentioned in this connection. Further linking of power units is also urged. Interconnection of plants, the report says, already "has resulted in tying together as many, or more, independent interests than in any other section of the country." New England will welcome this statement showing that it is not lagging behind in power development, just as it welcomes the far-reaching and important report itself, which goes far to prove that the territory's industrial initiative is well abreast of present and future demands.

A Suggestion From the Architects

THE indifference of the greater public to what writers on the subject call "the general artistic and natural amenities of towns and rural areas" is just now widely deplored. It is not only in America that the beauty of the past is sacrificed to make way for modern improvements, not only in America that streets and roads are used as a dumping place for refuse. England, too, complains of the desecration of its parks and the cost to restore them to cleanliness, of the empty tins, paper bags and newspapers strewn throughout the land in the track of the motorist. England, too, looks on while its old landmarks disappear, or else are menaced by those in authority. In London alone, Wren's churches today are in danger, London Bridge is threatened, the County Council has laid its hands on Waterloo Bridge, Nash's Regent Street has gone forever, and the pessimist sees but ugliness as inevitable in the triumphant march of progress.

But it is when things get very bad, when they seem at their worst, that endurance reaches its limit. Already in parts of America something has been done toward the suppression of the billboards that bade fair to conceal the country as completely as the smoke screen in a battle at sea shields the fleet, and without the same reason or necessity. The preservation of the American amenities, if too local for the Art Commission in Washington, is left largely to women's clubs. The English would take more thorough measures. Architects, roused to a realization of the sadness of a land from which beauty has flown and eager to stay its flight, suggest the formation of advisory art committees in towns and country both. Their function would be much the same, though on a more restricted scale, as that of the English Art Commission modeled after the pattern of the American. The committees would advise and interfere in their own districts—interfere when some avoidable piece of vandalism was proposed; advise when new buildings were to be put up, new streets laid, new open spaces planned. They would have no power but, the hope is, would exercise an influence gradually growing irresistible as the public consciousness should awaken to a sense of the part beauty plays in life. Such, in a few words, is the scheme suggested by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the guardianship of beauty in England.

Artistic competence and judgment would be held indispensable for the members of the committees. That is to say, the presence of artists should be insisted upon, but artists are not always found in small towns and villages. Who would decide upon the qualifications of candidates for membership, a difficult question, is not explained. But the best means to cultivate and preserve harmony with the local authority are recommended for careful consideration; a wise recommendation, for local authorities, as a rule, are keen for neither interference nor advice.

Editorial Notes

THAT the total levies of general property taxes over the United States have increased 160 per cent in the ten-year period extending from 1912 to 1922, may seem to some almost unbelievable. Yet such is the case, according to the official figures made public by the National Bureau of the Census. For every man, woman, and child in the country there was in 1922 an average tax paid on "general property" amounting to $32.22, according to these same figures, the total for the Nation amounting for that year to $3,502,941,000. In 1912 the average of the general tax levy per capita was $13.91, and the total for the United States was $1,349,841,000. With all due regard to this enormous increase, however, it does no harm to remember that it represents but little more than a drop in the bucket when compared to the increase which has taken place in England!

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IF IT be recalled that it is scarcely a year since the first attempt was made to conquer by motor car the desert between Bagdad and Teheran, the fact that there are now established two regular weekly services between these points may seem, perhaps, to some hardly credible. This route constitutes an extension of the Beirut-Bagdad highway, and by its means travelers can now get from London to Teheran in eleven days, and this, too, without passing through any part of Soviet Russia. One of the two services referred to passes over an old Roman road, which, while it was not well known to the Bedouins of that region, was yet vaguely remembered as the Road of the Unbelievers. In October, 1923, it was rediscovered and again traversed. The journey takes two days, and those making it are enabled to see the ruins of Palmyra and the bitumen kilns of Hit.

The Future of Colombia

By WALLACE THOMPSON

BUENAVENTURA, Colombia, April 7—The traveler in Colombia notes, invariably, three things: the stupendous potential wealth of the country, the high capability of the people of developing that wealth with the aid of foreign finance, and with these the distrust of all things foreign. The Colombian situation is all a paradox, perhaps, but it is intensely real.

The crux of the whole matter is the tendency toward anti-foreignism. This is not merely anti-Americanism, as observers in the United States are prone to consider it. It takes in all foreigners, Latin-Americans as well as North Americans, and Europeans with the rest. One has a sense of this always, from the continuous scheming for overcharges against the traveler to the endless difficulties experienced by foreign governments, foreign companies and foreign bankers in arranging their affairs with Colombian Government departments and Congress. It is perhaps the one thing which is delaying the development of Colombia and the one problem of Colombians and foreigners alike.

For the far-seeing Colombians—whose name is legion—see in the co-operation of foreign peoples and capital the great hope of their country, and as individuals, and in office, they seek to bring this about. There are certain phases of the situation, however, which can be removed only with the greater understanding by Colombians of the foreign world, and of the foreign world of Colombia. This is a hope of the present and of the future; the past has tended only to make the Colombians draw more closely within their shell, and to make foreigners feel the distrust of the Colombians as the determining factor of their plans.

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The history of all this explains much, for Colombia has had, in the mere building of its few railways, for instance, a bitter experience with the foreign concessionaire. Millions have been paid and are being paid, for railways which were only half done or never started—the total bill has been close to $40,000,000, for a set of railways worth perhaps $10,000,000. There have been foreign claims, pressed and paid at exorbitant figures, from the Colombian viewpoint.

But despite all this the essential facts remain. Colombia is and was ignorant of the foreign world and what that world can be induced to do with and for Colombia. The foreign world is ignorant of the resources of Colombia and of the fine type of men in government and business here, just as it is ignorant of the highly active political situation which is at once the source and expression of the anti-foreignism of the country.

The resources of Colombia are, in a sense, unlimited. In the great mountain ranges which are the chief characteristic of the country, are minerals of all sorts, from platinum and emeralds to coal and oil, known and yet inaccessible for lack of ways of communication. In the midst of those mountains, too, are immense savannahs: plains from 10 to 200 miles long and up to 50 or 100 miles wide, fertile, well watered, capable, literally, of every form of agricultural development—today given over to cattle raising or crops which are but half exploited for lack of modern machinery and organization and for lack of transportation. On the Caribbean coast are sugar and cotton and cattle lands, in the higher hills coffee and cacao and sugar and cattle again, while in the high savannahs like that of Bogota (over 8000 feet above the sea) are wheat and potato and cattle ranges.

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Today the precious metals and gems are produced and exported, but the coal is mined and oil is drawn for local railways and industries, and the farms are devoted to feeding their nearby communities. The whole development of a nation, of an empire waits on foreign capital, and in part, too, on foreign immigration. The railways are being built, now, with some rapidity, with the use of the money from the American payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia for this Nation's rights to properties used at the Panama Canal, but they cannot be completed without a foreign loan. The real development of the sugar industry waits on the use of modern machinery—only one group of properties owned by Americans, in the rich Cauca Valley near this port, has modern sugar machinery, in the midst of 50,000 square miles of potential sugar land. But modern machinery means money and credits, and these foreign investments can and must give.

For all this Colombia has the greatest credit asset of all—a fine national character. As politicians, their ways may not be pleasing, but as human factors the Colombians present most of the factors of solidity. The present Government is a substantial proof of the efficiency of which Colombians are capable, and the management of great banks, importing houses and farms proves, as it has been proving for many generations, the essentially modern and individual nationality of the people of this great country.

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The problem of understanding and appreciating the Colombians is thus as much that of the foreigner as of the Colombian himself. No gain was ever made in understanding by refusing to take a man or a people as they are. The rapprochement will be made by the foreigner, and especially the North American banker, investor and business man remaining himself, seeking the justification of his investments by his own standards, but at the same time taking the Colombian at his own standards, and knowing his difficulties and problems. The Colombian has politics and he has the bad experience of the past working against him, but he has excellent credit and excellent historic support for his sometimes truculent demands that he be considered as a people and a nation, and not as a half-developed colonial settlement.

The present is a moment of great crisis in Colombia. The friendship of the outside world and, in particular, of certain outside nations, like the United States, will and can do much to make the hard road of today easy. Here at the edge of Colombia, looking back over its endless trails through the mountains and on the tortuous and uncertain history of its government finances and its foreign investment, this alone seems the fair answer. Support Colombia must have, and for that support Colombia is ready, as all who come can see, to give and to help those who help it. This paradox is as true as the paradox of the elements of wealth, character and anti-foreignism were true in the past which is closing today.

"What Is a Park?"

THE NATION defines a park as "something that a city isn't." The best park, we are told, "is that which gives one most quickly and completely the illusion of having left the city miles away. Granting this, one can put his finger at once on some things which as far as possible should be kept out of a park: noise, hurry, buildings, business, and amusements such as the city itself offers. On the positive side one wants quiet, repose, trees, grass, water, sunshine, air. Too much artifice is the ruin of many parks; too many formal 'drives,' too many statues, too many 'lawns' with warnings to keep off the grass."